

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |                                     |   |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured covers /<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers damaged /<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers restored and/or laminated /<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages restored and/or laminated /<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Cover title missing /<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured maps /<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages detached / Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Includes supplementary materials /<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Only edition available /<br>Seule édition disponible  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Blank leaves added during restorations may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que<br>certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une<br>restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,<br>lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas<br>été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut<br>causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la<br>marge intérieure. |                                     |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |                                     | Continuous pagination.  |

PRICE \$4 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE  
CANADIAN

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1858.

---

Toronto:

PUBLISHED BY WM. WEIR & Co.,  
FRONT STREET.

# CONTENTS.

<b>ARTICLES.</b>	
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws . . . . .	193
Horn Manufactures . . . . .	200
British Manufacturers and the Tariff . . . . .	210
Insolvency Legislation . . . . .	213
Accommodation Bills . . . . .	214
<b>JOURNAL OF MERCANTILE LAW.</b>	
Liability of Hotel-Keepers for Damages . . . . .	216
Recovery of Wages . . . . .	218
The Statute Regulating Bills and Notes . . . . .	219
<b>JOURNAL OF BANKING CURRENCY AND FINANCE.</b>	
Annual Meeting of City Bank, Montreal . . . . .	219
Monthly Averages of Canadian Banks . . . . .	227
Bank Returns for April . . . . .	228
Business of Canadian Banks in 1838 . . . . .	230
Annual Meeting of the Bank of Montreal . . . . .	231
Weekly Bank Statements and Decimal Currency . . . . .	234
Municipal Debentures . . . . .	235
<b>JOURNAL OF INSURANCE.</b>	
Insurance Companies doing Business in Canada . . . . .	236
Canada Life Insurance Company—The Thirty Day Grace . . . . .	237
<b>TRADE AND NAVIGATION.</b>	
The Forwarding Interests . . . . .	238
Imports into Canada under the Reciprocity Treaty in 1857 . . . . .	240
The Liverpool Fleet from Cleveland . . . . .	241
The British Mercantile Marine . . . . .	242
The "Leviathan" Steamship . . . . .	242
The Commerce of New Brunswick . . . . .	244
Hops and Hay Exported to the United States . . . . .	245
<b>COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.</b>	
Provincial Canals—Reduction of Tolls . . . . .	246
Important Circular—Import Duties . . . . .	247
Storage of Flour . . . . .	247
New Inspection of Wheat at Chicago . . . . .	248
The Reciprocity Treaty of 1851 . . . . .	248
<b>JOURNAL OF MANUFACTURES.</b>	
The Provincial Exhibition Buildings . . . . .	252
Canadian Manufactures . . . . .	253
Manufacture of Pot and Pearl Ashes . . . . .	254
American Press on Western Manufactures . . . . .	256
Origin of the Glasgow Manufactures . . . . .	257
Coal or No Coal . . . . .	263
The Timber Yield of 1837-8 . . . . .	263
Extraction of Salt from Sea Water . . . . .	225
<b>RAILWAY RETURNS.</b>	
Returns of the Great Western Railway . . . . .	268
"    "    Grand Trunk    "    . . . . .	268
"    "    Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway . . . . .	268
Annual Report of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway . . . . .	269
<b>BANK NOTE REPORTER.</b>	
Counterfeits . . . . .	271
Canadian Banks and Branches . . . . .	272
<b>COMMERCIAL SUMMARY AND REVIEW.</b>	
Review of the Toronto Markets . . . . .	276
Toronto Stock Market . . . . .	277
Montreal Stock Market . . . . .	278
Review of the Montreal Markets . . . . .	279
Quebec Timber Market . . . . .	282
Tonnage at Quebec—Arrival of Emigrants . . . . .	283
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Statistics of the United Kingdom . . . . .	27
New Coins . . . . .	7
The Late Hon. John Stewart . . . . .	7
Oh! Carry Me Back . . . . .	7
The Farmer's Best Friends . . . . .	7

# CANADIAN MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

---

VOL. III.

JUNE, 1858.

No. 3

---

### Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws.

We have now before us the two bills on this most important question, introduced into the Legislative Assembly, respectively by Messrs. Dunbar Ross and John Cameron, M.P.'s.

The first of these bills is of a most voluminous character, and extends to one hundred and twenty-three clauses, with nine relative schedules, covering forty-one pages of letter-press, being thirty-seven clauses more than the former Provincial Act of 1843, the complications and objectionable provisions of which are still looked back to with shuddering horror by those of our Mercantile Community who came in contact with their operation.

There not unfrequently exist twenty good and substantial reasons against a thing, the very first of which is sufficiently conclusive, and in this view we apprehend that the very bulk of the measure, coupled with "the late period of the Session," will seal its fate. Should it, however, survive to a further stage, we have very grave objections to urge against it, though we would not be understood as undervaluing the labour and trouble bestowed on it by Mr. Ross, who, we consider, is well entitled to the thanks of the community, for, at all events, raising the question, and giving us an opportunity of saying what we do not want. The framer of the measure, however, cannot have been cognizant of what has lately, and is at present emerging on the bankruptcy question in England and elsewhere, or, instead of an almost literal re-enactment of the former Act, which entailed so much dissatisfaction, interspersed throughout with additional clauses from the English Law, the measure of whose iniquity and complication is so nearly full that it is now the great mercantile *questio vexata* in England, we might have expected an attempt at least, at that "entire remodeling of the system," without which the Lord

Chief Justice of England expressed his "despair of any beneficial result," and the question had far better be let alone, than adopt principles and practices well nigh exploded in the country which gave them birth, and the baneful effects of which, when formerly in operation in this Province, are yet patent to demonstration. To give force to these views, it is sufficient to say that by this measure the former complicated machinery is resuscitated in *extenso*, and Bankruptcy Courts and Courts of Review—*ex-officio* and appointed Commissioners, Barristers, of not less than ten years standing—Official Assignees, and endless legal and hampering restrictions, are proposed to form the medium, through which is to be exhibited to creditors, the delectable entertainment of *dividendal dissolving views*, which is far from being calculated (however profitable to the exhibitors), either to edify or amuse the victimized audience on their compulsory attendance. Nor are the principles of the measure less objectionable than the machinery. In any Bankruptcy Law, the great standing point of debate is, what shall constitute Acts of Bankruptcy; and in respect of these, the same objectionable features obtrude themselves as appertained to the former Act, while in addition to its clauses which are reproduced verbatim, and under which a writ of Bankruptcy may be served on any individual trader as a speedier and surer method of screwing out the collection of ordinary debts, the additional provisions throw a cloud of uncertainty over both debtor and creditor, for a period, which to a sensitive or honest minded man cannot but paralyze his energies—harass his mind, and lead to the very result which it is every man's object if possible to avoid, and if possible avert. It is a total misapprehension of the true principles of Bankruptcy, to do anything which shall give it the character of a transition or dubitable state—on the verge of the precipice to-day—placed in comparative safety for a short respite to-morrow, this is the old mythological punishment of Damocles with the sword suspended over his head by a single hair—talk of such an Act being for the *relief* of Insolvent Traders. Surely the words "after torture," have been omitted after "relief!" A man ought to be brought to the gates of Bankruptcy through whatever action is competent *at common Law alone for the recovery of debt*, (and we all know that in this Province these are ample and stringent, not to speak of costly enough withal) but beyond a man's own innate intelligence that his circumstances may be driving him among the breakers of Bankruptcy—that he is *vergens ad inopiam*, the Law should not even whisper the word in his ear. Practically at common Law he may be placed in such a position without knowing that he commits an act of Bankruptcy, as shall be sufficient to enable his creditors to put him in, if he refuse to serve their interest by going in through their advice, and the statutory consent; but it should be a step of the most deliberate nature, and never resorted to until all other resources fail both creditors and debtors, when it is gone into alike in the interests of all, and then only can it be characterized as a "relief." Such are the principles that obtain in Scotland, where Sequestration or Commissions of Bankruptcy sued out *without the debtors consent* (and mark well that it cannot be done *without the creditors consent*) are rare exceptions to the rule. But to return from this digression to the measure before us. Another objection to it is, that by some of its clauses under the very lax and dubious phrases of "in contemplation of Bankruptcy"

on the part of the debtor, and absence of "knowledge of an act of Bankruptcy having been committed on the part of a creditor," a neutral or debatable territory is opened up, on which to fight for the annulling of transactions which may have been entered into in perfect good faith on either side, while the brand of *fraud* both on the part of *debtor* and *creditor*, is stamped upon things innocent enough in themselves. Such *fraud* being contingent on *subs quent* consequences, quite unascertainable at the time the fraud must be held to have been committed; and such anomalous legislation would go pretty near to render "fraud" a "household word" in the Province. With such provisions; where honest though unfortunate men might well "fear to tread," there is ample latitude for rogues "rushing in." An act of Bankruptcy for the purpose of obtaining "the benefit of the act," is by the XVI clause, tenderly allowed to "be concerted or agreed upon between the Bankrupt and any creditor or *other person*;" while by the LXXIII clause, "any trader liable to become bankrupt (i. e. a trader under the meaning of the act), may petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy *against himself*, and such proceedings shall be had thereon as if a creditor had duly petitioned against such trader under the provisions of this act." Verily "this is a free country!" but notwithstanding, with such provisions, and the expensive nature of the machinery, we hesitate not to pronounce this measure utterly unsuitable for it, not only under present circumstances, but under any circumstances whatever.

The other Bill introduced by Mr. John Cameron, is of a less pretentious, but in present circumstances of a much more useful character. It extends to only 34 clauses and is not intended to embrace the whole scope of a bankruptcy law, for which we are not yet ripe. Avoiding therefore the cumbrous machinery of bankruptcy courts, and official assignees, it seeks to deal with the present mode of insolvency settlements by deeds of assignments for the benefit of creditors, and bring them under systematized provisions, very much in accordance with many of the suggestions emanating from the Montreal Board of Trade, and apparently adopting so far as can be done, the principles and provisions of the Scotch Law, which we have frequently noticed favourably in our pages. It provides that on an assignment being executed and registered, there shall be appended to it a statement of affairs made up by the insolvent, with lists of creditors and amount of their claims, so far as he knows, together with an abstract thereof showing the estimated assets and liabilities. The assignee on a specified day is to call a meeting of the creditors, and lay before them his estimate of the estate after he has entered into possession; at such meeting three commissioners being creditors are to be appointed to advise and act along with the assignee in the realization of the estate, and the Bank is to be named in which the funds as realized are to be deposited. No preferences are to be allowed by special deed of any assignor, but he may indicate such creditors as he may from any particular circumstances attaching to their claims, consider entitled to any preference, and if such creditors see fit to follow up such indication, by lodging a special claim for preference, the creditors are to adjudicate thereon, and according to circumstances, may accord, reject, or modify such claim. The Insolvent may offer through himself or friends to supersede the assignment, by payment of a composition on the acceptance of which by a certain majority in number and value of the creditors he may be reinvested in his estate, but if such proposition is entertained, the assignor must make a declaration, if required,

on oath as to his assignment being a full and fair surrender of his estate, and he may at any time be examined upon oath, regarding his assignment, preferences, payments, and generally any matter, or thing relating thereto, as also may claimants be examined as to the verity of their claim, at the instance of any co creditor. Proceedings taken by any one creditor, and operating to the prejudice of the general body of creditors, are annullable, and any undue means taken by the debtor, to obtain consent to composition, vitiates the contract or discharge under it, while colluding creditors are subjected to the forfeiture of dividend for the benefit of the estate.

There is also provision for the appointment of a superintending Officer or Bankruptcy accountant, an officer brought into existence by the recent Scottish statute, and from whose appointment the greatest benefit has been derived in Scotland, as he takes cognizance of all proceedings in the winding up of estates, which any creditor may have cause to complain of—sees that no undue delay is had in the process, and keeps a register of all proceedings in estates, with other information regarding them, which is patent to all interested, and is derived from returns furnished by Trustees or Assignees, and from which is to be compiled annually a statistical report of the state and amount of insolvency for the information of Parliament. Such are the chief features of the measure, which may probably undergo both improvement and amplification in Committee, which Mr. Cameron freely invited on its first reading, from both sides of the House. We would suggest that the 7th Clause providing for the discharge of an Insolvent through the acceptance of an offer of composition by a certain majority of the Creditors, being made binding on all, should also provide, that if no composition offered, or being offered, be declined by the Creditors, who may prefer to wind up the estate through the assignee for their own benefit, the same majority coming in (as it is called) to an assignment, and thereby agreeing to its terms, which generally embrace a provision that the dividend shall be a discharge in full of their respective debts, should also bind any outstanding creditors to the same course\*. No reasonable man can in the absence of fraud or gross improvidence, look for *more than all* that an unfortunate man has to give. We also think the estate should be controlled by creditors through value alone, irrespective of numbers, which would in many instances place the control in the hands of a number of small creditors and defeat the larger interests. We hail this B.II as a step in the right direction. We demur to the withdrawal of the *property of creditors as at present, into hands responsible only through the expensive action of the Court of Chancery*, the first single payment on entering which, amounts to nearly the entire legal expense of winding up an estate judicially in Scotland. We have always held that, considering that the property in an Insolvent estate, is literally and justly vested in the creditors, they ought to have the power of acting as they may judge best for their own interest, and at all events, should be the judges in initiating or negating expensive modes of procedure, when such expenses are extracted from their own pockets, and not unfrequently eat up the whole estate. Under the fully developed Bankruptcy system of Scotland, the recent statute on which extends to 185 clauses, all the necessary Law proceedings prescribed for the winding up under sequestration or compo-

\* In some of the New England States, a Debtor paying 15s. in the £. may claim his discharge, such a provision is well worthy of consideration here.

sition contract, of even the largest estate, do not entail an expense on the funds of over one hundred dollars, and a confessedly more satisfactory result attained than either in England or this Province, where the collection of an ordinary debt of fifty pounds, not unfrequently touches in expense somewhere about fifty per cent.

Now is the time for the mercantile community, arising in their strength and asserting their rights. They must be feelingly alive to the necessity of saving and husbanding every dollar; and though Bankruptcy and Insolvency are necessary evils, they are not necessarily so expensive evils as they have hitherto proved; and the measure introduced by Mr. Cameron, so far as it goes, may inaugurate the saving system and ripen the country for further progress, until the full measure of benefit to commerce, is subsequently achieved. A great responsibility rests upon the Legislature of not closing the Session without doing something to wipe out the stain which rests upon the Canadian mercantile name. It cannot have escaped observation that the anomalous state of our Law has been referred to in the British House of Commons, where any power of action in the matter was repudiated by the Attorney General, who stated that with the Canadian Executive and Legislature, the responsibility alone rested. Other powerful voices in Great Britain have been raised against our system, and in the face of the mercantile world, it *cannot be defended*; but when "the unkindest cut of all" comes from the other section of the Province, painting, by the hand of "a Master in Israel," her Western sister as a perfect pandemonium of commercial and social misrule and unscrupulous spoliation, we must endeavour to raise a voice, feeble though it be, in extenuation, of what we would fain cling to a belief is not "set down in malice." This is contained in a few paragraphs of the Report by the President of the City Bank of Montreal, to the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, who, after spreading the flattering unction that the pressure of the Commercial crisis which bore hard upon every country, was "lighter in Lower Canada than perhaps any other country in the world," in virtue of the privilege of having lost only ten thousand pounds currency — (and by the way, is this Bank behind the age in still keeping its accounts in currency?) — goes on to depict its "most disastrous effects in Upper Canada," as far and beyond anything known elsewhere, "largely aggravated," (the Report goes on to say,) "by the existence in Upper Canada of a most unjust law (or rather the absence of a law forbidding it) whereby debtors had the power of making preferential assignments granting Chattel Mortgages or Confessions of Judgment in favour of such creditors as they chose to prefer, thus frequently paying their own relations or favourites, in full, and in many cases leaving the large body of the general creditors unprovided for.

"A proceeding in a commercial country so near spoliation spread increased distrust, transactions which the Bank had accepted after much caution and care, and in which the element of safety rested chiefly in some particular name or names, were speedily deprived of the security of these names by the principal debtor exacting in an assignment their discharge and thus leaving the Banks in the dilemma of either foregoing the right of ranking on the Estate of the principal, seeing his entire existing effects paid away to other creditors, or relinquishing the name or names in question. Thus, at the



very juncture when the country needed the most patient credits, and the most liberal confidence, the baneful practices referred to subverted both, and many deserving parties, who under a just system of commercial law might have obtained banking accommodation to carry them through, had to yield to the pressure and become the victims of the general distrust which these unjust proceedings under legal sanction engendered. From these causes the Banking interest has suffered largely in Upper Canada, being compelled in many instances to relinquish collateral securities, or accept terms of settlement at the dictation of the debtor himself, which in Lower Canada they could have refused.

“The losses of the past year have been agumented from these sources; they are confined entirely to Upper Canada, and amount so far as can be ascertained to about £10,000.”

Now it may be all very well for the President of a Bank in Lower Canada, where a different system of commercial law prevails thus to vilify our Western system, and suggest the institution of a Law “forbidding” preferences in assignments; and it may be equally well for the Attorney General to claim in the clauses of his Imprisonment for Debt Bill, having forbidden them accordingly, and thereby “done all that was promised in the speech from the Throne.” But we want something more. It is always questionable policy in legislation, to deal with the *effect* alone, if the cause itself can by any means be reached, and “vicious” in principle as preferential assignments may be, and they are not *per se* to be defended, the absence of a proper Bankruptcy system, is *still more vicious*, and that preferences in assignments have followed on this want, is as demonstrable as that the shadow follows the substance, and they are just one of the *natural res uers* in which Mr. Workman says “this important section of the Province is so rich.” The very forms given in Commercial Manual-, show this, one of which is now before us, which gives the form of granting a preference in an assignment to creditors, thus—“and also pay and discharge the sum of seventy-nine pounds currency, due by the said J. J. to J. C., of the city of Rochester, and prevent the said J. J. from being molested or troubled by the said J. C., on account of the said sum of seventy-nine pounds currency.” What else on earth is an honest though unfortunate man to do in this happy country? let him be placed by unfortunate circumstances ever so little below the world, and he knows that from the absence of proper Laws there is no escape for him. There are always in a general body of creditors two or three “uttermost farthing” men, who will listen to no terms, and as even by an assignment of every thing, no unfortunate debtor can secure a discharge from *all*, he thus attempts to obviate the necessity of seeking it, at the hands of those he deems *harshes*. Having already perhaps been driven to perpetrate a *chattel* mortgage, is he, left without a cent on earth, also to mortgage the produce of the possibly short period of a hopeless existence, so far as this world is concerned—his family weal, and his own peace of mind, in order that the veritable “pound of flesh” may be extracted from his head and his sinew? Yet this is virtually the effect of the law, or the absence of law, and with the spectacle of hundreds of fugitives from their country, “to a city of refuge,” and dozens rotting in the loathsomeness of a gaol, what wonder is there, that weak human nature recoils from encounter-

ing the dread ordeal, if it can be averted or postponed. An *ignis fatuus* is presented, in the shape of "delay" no matter at what "commission or percentage," and the struggling vessel of fortune, is put about on the other tack, and then (in the words of the Bank report) "many deserving parties seek to obtain Banking 'accommodation' to carry them through." Now we all know what this means, and what is the basis of this panacea for evil times, it is "names"—"names"—"names"—"another, yet another, stretching on till the crack of doom." Now "names" are to be got, and are got,—but *how got?* that is the question. Is the Bank President so little of a man of the world—(at least of this Canadian world) as not to know, that when, in the Bank Parlour, he anxiously peers into "the *element of safety* resting on some particular name or names," that the odds are about even, that another Bank President in another Bank Parlour, not a hundred miles distant, is probably at the very same moment, peering into the *very same element* resting on the *very same name or names, mutatis mutandis*. Thus the ball of embarrassment increases as it rolls and when the avalanche does break off, and the Bank authorities find that the "elements of safety," eliminated with "much caution and care" prove but the "baseless fabric of a vision" after all, because the names "rested" on the paper, in virtue of a *quid pro quo*, and the conventional understanding, that "if the worst should come to the worst I can always prefer you in my assignment" ("the law allows it and the court awards it") are they to cry out, as if they were the solely injured parties? If Banks will prefer paper, aye even with a dozen apparently gratuitous names upon it, for *my local* "value received" (a "*cross acceptance*" being worse than mythical) to a single bill with a single bona fide mercantile endorsement of the vendor of goods, for which the note bears and is known to be granted, they go beyond the limits of their proper mission, and surely cannot with justice complain of suffering loss, by the system which they themselves foster. To our thinking, "they indeed suffer justly and receive the due reward of their doings." The fact is that mutual endorsement has through Bank favoritism, and the prostitution of Banking resources to the discounting of what are known as "approved endorsed notes," to the prejudice of fair legitimate commercial paper, grown by what it is fed on, to such an extent, as to be the curse of this fair country, the "the elements of safety" must prove but treacherous indeed, when the wind being sown, the whirlwind is being reaped; and almost every other man is more or less unduly, and too often inextricably mixed up with his neighbor's affairs, and in the midst of a system rotten to the core, which they themselves foster, they cannot be surprised that "friends and relatives," and even "favorite" creditors, should be preferred to a body corporate. All experience has shown that Trade conducted on *fictitious* instead of *real* capital, is certain to flow in too extended and unhealthy channels. How much more will this be the case when Trade passes into speculation? It is really too much in this banking manifesto, to find attributed solely to commercial recklessness, and mismanagement, the crumbling to pieces of the fabric which they contributed so much to rear, and from under the falling rafters of which, they were the first to endeavor, by elbowing and pushing to "clear out," if they did not even lend a helping hand to pull it down. With the dire consequences of overtrading and granting undue facilities, in that disastrous concern,

the Western Bank of Scotland, and others in England, before our eyes, it would perhaps read a salutary lesson were such an event to come nearer to our feelings and homesteads here. But whether in a new country or an old, the *correct* principles of commerce are the same, and any departure therefrom, is sure to bring its own punishment, *overwhelming alike the innocent and the guilty*. With the Bank pleading for the modification of the usury laws we heartily coincide—and we could even say amen to the aspiration that “in the present condition of Upper Canada with Sheriff’s writs and suits threatening so many, with forced legal sales, and property selling under execution at ruinous prices, the law would permit the Banks” for their own benefit practically to illustrate the aphorism that “*time is money*,” but we rather think that the relief is to be obtained by restraining the action of individual creditors, putting a drag upon the scramble of who shall be first; and introducing the conservative principle along with powers of administration in the general body, for the benefit of all. But “as the necessity of relief can no longer be denied, and the principle that something *must be done* is affirmed in the Legislature by a marked majority,” we trust that that something will be such as will wipe out the stain, which must till it is done rest like a plague spot on our commercial character, and we sincerely hope that when the ordeal through which we have passed, and are still passing, is over, we shall emerge therefrom a *wiser* if not a happier community.



### Home Manufactures.

The importance of manufactures in promoting our permanent prosperity has long been felt by the practical minds in the Country, and the following Lecture delivered before an association of agriculturists and mechanics, at Gananoque, on the 29th May, 1851, by a Kingston mechanic, is not less appropriate at the present time, and shows very clearly and forcibly the results of our present commercial policy:—

I come forward this evening to Address this Assembly, with a confident hope, that however feeble may be my humble endeavors, however weak my arguments, or deficient my delivery, I may at least say something, which although it may fail to enlighten or edify this audience on the principles of that science, of which I am about to speak—yet, that it may tend to excite the enquiry. “whether these things are so.”

I come forward here, not as an orator, but as an operative mechanic, known to you all, a plain blunt man, that will speak right, on such things as I see, and feel, and know, and of such things as all should know,—that is, Political Science—or Political Economy.

My remarks this evening will be more particularly upon such points as immediately effect this Province, its welfare and prosperity—upon that policy which effects the interest of this great community, collectively and individually.

Our leading men and legislators study far more to secure to themselves and friends, office and its emoluments, than the prosperity of our country,—than a knowledge of Political Science—a knowledge of that system of policy which shall ever tend to increase wealth and prosperity.

The question then arises, Firstly,—What is the true policy for Canada?—And in considering those leading principles which tend to general prosperity, we must be in a great measure guided by observation and experience, rather than by pre-existing theories.

As all large amounts are composed of small particles, so also does a nation's wealth and prosperity consist in the prosperity of labor of humble individuals. When I speak of labor, or laborers, I wish to be understood as referring to such occupations, and such persons, and all such persons as follow some employment, whereby mental or corporal exertions are necessary to secure the comforts and varied wants of life—whether it be in the counting-house, or in the work-shop, whether it be on the farm, or in the office, or even in the pulpit, or at the bar,—I class all as laborers.

This is the class of which the great portion of Canada's population is composed, and upon the encouragement and protection of whose labor depends entirely the prosperity of this portion of British North America. The cry of *Cheap Labor* may do for the pauper population of Europe, but will never do for this Western Continent. A remunerative price for labor, encouragement of mechanical genius, talent, and enterprize, would change the whole features of Canada; universal prosperity would be the natural consequence—and the cry for annexation would be heard no more forever. Our neighboring republic has arisen from poverty to affluence—from an humble station to her present eminence—wholly by her protective principle; and cannot we, by adopting the same policy have the same successful result.—We certainly can; and with our natural advantages, connected as we are, with a powerful empire, we may far exceed our neighbors in wealth and prosperity, and consequently in contentment and happiness.

Previous to the embargo of 1809, the duties charged on European or Foreign Goods, imported into the United States were for the purpose of Revenue only. But it appears that during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, he had recommended that a portion of the agriculturists to the amount of some 40,000 or 50,000 should turn their attention to manufacturing; or, that upon an average of one person at least from every family should learn some branch of Mechanical business.

But the embargo which was afterwards laid, followed as it was by the war with Great Britain, effected the proposed change more than could have been anticipated from any policy; by casting them upon their own resources, developing the same, and awakening their own enterprize.

Factories of various descriptions had in the mean time grown up among them, as if by magic, whose productions were such as to meet the wants of the country—although in all respects inferior to the productions of manufacturing Europe.

This was the first step toward that eminence to which she has now arrived. In the United States, the old oft repeated theory of buying in the cheapest market, has fully exploded, and instead of which, has been substituted that great and leading principle of purchasing their own manufactures in their own market—cheap or dear.

In our neighboring republic, when the embargo was laid, there arose much complaint from the advanced price of all foreign goods—but this subsided when all could perceive the improving state of their manufactures, and

demand for domestic labor, which circumstance had substituted for foreign labor—and never has a time operated to her advantage so much, and been of so much importance in her improvements and prosperity as was the season of non-intercourse with Great Britain.

When the embargo was laid, cotton factories “were few and far between”—and these only for spinning; the yarn was then sent to every house throughout the whole country, to be woven wherever there was a loom, and where there was none, one was immediately built, and every man, woman and child who was able had employment, and never again was heard complaints of high prices.

The prices paid to hand loom-workers varied from 10 to 20 cents a yard, which decreased as power-looms were established, and the price of common factory cotton, which was then at half-a-dollar a yard, has by the improvement of their machinery and experience in the various operations of Mechanical power, supported, encouraged, and perfected by a protective policy, now come to that state of perfection, that the same article is this day sold at the low price of five cents a yard.

The prosperity of that country has increased just in proportion to the carrying out of the protective principle. Her agriculturists have been made rich—not by a foreign market; no, but by a home market, created and supported by protection of domestic labor—by protection of her manufacturing interests. That prosperity has never been since suspended, but by relaxing the protective principle, and excessive importations, consequent upon such policy.

Great Britain has arrived at her present station through the encouragement of mechanical genius, ingenuity, and talent—by the encouragement of Manufactures, the same have now become her most important interest. The abolition of the Corn Laws, was a master stroke of policy, by making cheap food: it so operated upon the manufacturing interests of England, that she can now compete with all the world. This policy of England is from its working, the most perfect protection to her manufacturing interest. And could she dupe foreign nations to adopt the principles of free trade in manufactures, or even her colonies, then would she be benefited—and she alone, and other nations, particularly the United States, would thereby be reduced to desolation and bankruptcy, whilst oceans of wealth would roll into Great Britain by her free trade policy.

Canada, with abundance of water power, is fitted for a Manufacturing population—nothing but a market created by manufactures can ever render effectual and important the agricultural interest. Then why not Manufacture? Another answer is immediately given—that we have no capital. Does not the millions of money which have been expended in Canada for the last 40 years, and is still being expended by the Imperial Government for naval and military purposes, canals and fortifications. I say, does not this—has it not created a capital? I am sorry to say, the policy of the Government has prevented it—a mistaken policy. The want of a protective principle has prevented improvement, has forced the *bone and sinew of the country* to seek some other home—but the United States have grown rich—“gone ahead”—but Railroads, Canals, Factories—capital has accumulated and been reproduced in a thousand forms—but this was all *Canada Capital*, converted to their use, through an opposite policy.

The millions of Imperial Gold, by which we might have become a rich and flourishing country, have gone no more to return—by a non protective or free trade system, whereby our revenue is raised from duties on “non-productions”—(*tea sugar, coffee, &c.*) thereby enforcing an arbitrary tax upon domestic labor.

The following remark in the American Merchant's Magazine for January, 1850, shows plainly the opinion of American politicians on the subject of a tariff. “It is now universally acknowledged by all shades of politicians, that all articles of necessity, non-productions of the Union, should be admitted free or at a nominal duty, and no interest would be injured thereby.” The same principle is equally applicable to Canada; where unfortunately an opposite policy is now being carried out.

The common remark in reference to Canada, is, “*she lacks enterprise,*” and from whomsoever this remark may emanate, I shall hurl it back in their teeth, and declare it is false—it is a libel upon the community. But ingenuity and talent are forced into this embarrassed condition by an unsound policy, by Mr. Hincks' free trade tariff of which I have just been speaking. In making remarks upon the policy of non-protection of domestic manufactures, I beg I may not be understood as particularly or wholly referring to the measures of the present ministry, as a similar policy has been pursued for many years. The prohibitory duty which was laid on machinery, was expressly to discourage manufactures in Canada, under the excuse of supporting the manufactures of Great Britain, but this paltry excuse vanished in smoke, upon the removal of the differential duties, which was in itself a preference to American manufactures. Now, when this restriction was laid on manufacturing machinery; if the production of such machinery had been protected in a manner, parallel, then would the result have been a substantial improvement in every branch of science and manufactures.

Under this system, to no branch of manufactures has a benefit been perceived, except alone the manufacture of steam engines. And in reference to mechanical genius and improvement; I would ask,—will not our steamers stand a fair comparison with those of any other part of this continent in beauty, strength, speed, convenience and safety? I answer in the affirmative and so, doubtless, would everything else, under a true policy, or even exceed the most sanguine expectations. Some ten years ago, farms and all real estate, separate from improvements, were more valuable than at this present day; all real estate has depreciated; our water power scarcely improved, or to a very small extent; our manufactories are at a stand, or hardly advancing; our best artisans, and the great portion of our laboring population (*the bone and sinew of the country,*) are leaving, or have already left the country. It is a mistaken policy of foreign Mechanics to become agriculturists. No! such as are not forced to remain from circumstances of property or other ties, prefer leaving for that country where domestic labor is protected; such as remain from circumstances must be expected to use their exertions to improve their situation—this will account for remarks so conspicuously held forth by the Government organs and their satellites, under the *sarcastic head* of “*More Ruin and Decay,*” but to assert that Canada is in a prosperous condition, is an insult to common sense.

The value of farms in the vicinity of Kingston range from 3 to 5 pounds

an acre, separate from improvements; this is a lower rate than 10 years ago. During the same time, farms from Watertown to Rome have advanced more than an hundred per cent—perhaps at nigh double that rate; they now range in value about 40 dollars per acre. This has all been effected by the protection of their manufactures; and in that said section, more than 500 farmers, who ten years ago were not worth as many dollars, can now purchase from 10 to 50 Canadian Cows, and pay for them without borrowing a dollar; this is not from *Mr. Hincks' free trade policy*. When we shall adopt the same policy we may expect the same result.

I could refer you to the opinions of many able statesmen in support of a protective policy, but will only make an extract from the words of one man,—an individual known to us all, now a Judge of the Queen's Bench—the Hon. Robert B. Sullivan, who has always been a strenuous and uncompromising advocate of the protective principle, which readily accounts for the jealousy of his colleagues in the Executive Council.

In a Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, at the city of Hamilton, in 1847, in reference to the connection between Agriculture and Mechanics, Mr. Sullivan says,—When I was first called to the Bar, not thinking that I had sufficient talents or confidence to cope with the difficulties of a town practice, I went to reside in one of the most retired and quiet neighborhoods in the Province—in the vicinity of Long Point, and just at the same time Van Norman & Co., established a small foundry near Vittoria, where Bog Ore was abundant. There was then a great scarcity of money. But the foundry was established, and Van Norman & Co. bought every article of the production of the country, in exchange for hollow ware and stoves, or when these were not immediately wanted, a credit on the foundry, payable in that cast iron currency. The farmers then through this means, could pay all their debts in this currency, they then had not only stoves and hollow ware and other articles of pecuniary importance cheap and abundant, but they had a credit at the iron bank, which passed current, and answered all their purposes. One of my first fees I then received was an order on the furnace with which I built a chimney, and I learnt a lesson worth more than ten such fees, namely, the vast importance of that single manufacturing establishment, to the whole community. I asked myself, what would be the difference, if Van Norman & Co. had been pedlars of iron pots, instead of manufacturers. Or had the hollow ware been made on the other side of Lake Erie?" I shall not trouble you with Mr. Sullivan's answer to this query, but leave you to come to your own general conclusions.

After duly considering the balance of trade consequent upon importations, Mr. Sullivan proceeds,—“But it is not of a mere balance of trade that I am complaining, mercantile affairs and balances may be going on well or ill, without effecting my argument in the least. What I find fault with is a state of things, which leaves this country without money or capital of its own; this is produced by not manufacturing at home. Our manufacturing towns are in Great Britain and in the United States—whither the profits of our industry flow, without our having the least benefit of capital in the country—creating, re-producing as it should do under a better system. To make my meaning plain and familiar, let us speak of things as we see them. Many merchants, to our own knowledge, have many thousand of pounds em-

ployed in the import trade of this city—let us take any one and suppose him to bring in and sell fifty thousand pounds worth of manufactured goods, made in Great Britain or in the United States. What are the benefits conferred by his business on the country? He has paid certain duties toward the support of the Government, but this is only an indirect mode in which the consumers of the goods have paid taxes which they are no better able to pay, because the goods have been imported, and therefore the payment goes for nothing. He has paid freight and forwarding charges through the Province; so far he has helped, by enabling the forwarders and shipowners on the lakes to realize profits, and he has contributed to the support of public works—so far has he contributed to the reproductive wealth of the country; He has built warehouses—so far again he has done good. He has in his employ half-a-dozen clerks—some of whom probably save money from their wages—these live in boarding houses, and enable the keepers to realize profits, again good is done. Perhaps, however, he has imported his goods from the United States, when his contributions to the forwarders, shipowners and public works must be deducted. This extensive business, has added by six or seven consumers to the market of the farmers in the neighbourhood. He makes a fortune himself, which is remitted to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or New York, and he speaks of himself as a man interested in Canada, as he may well do;—though our present question is not as to his interest in Canada, but as to the interest of Canada in him.

It is manifest that with few and small exceptions, I have mentioned the whole profits of his trade. I am not now speaking of the cost of the goods, which must have had their cost, let them be produced where they may, but the whole profits of his trade have gone, not to be again seen here in the way of reproduction. What has he exported in return for the goods imported and disposed of?—Probably one half the amount in wheat, flour and pork—the farmer's only exportable articles—for the rest the merchant has transmitted the cash.

Contrast this with the effect produced in the town and country by the manufacture of fifty thousand pounds worth of boots and shoes, leather, castings, iron work, machinery, such as we make, in building, stone, brick, and carpenter's work, ship building, or such other trade as we have; how many are benefited by the production? How many are growing daily richer by the transaction to which it gives rise? How many families are fed, clothed and educated? How many are added to the population of the town? How much is added to the reproductive wealth of the country? The importing merchants makes a small per centage; it is gone to swell some overgrown capital far away.

The artizan makes money in greater proportions, but he extends his business; he builds a house; he buys town lots; all he accumulates is for the place he lives in; his gains and those of the persons in his employment, reproduce money at every turn. If *his trade were but extensive*, he would become the possessor of large capital; that capital would be again employed and invested with the same activity with which its accumulation commenced, thus would a town population and manufacturing capital be created; and we should have the class we want, ready to forward the enterprize of the Province, and to enable us to keep on a parallel with our neighbours.



Now, what would this town population do for the farmer—for the country? Why, it would furnish him with a market for his cattle, his sheep, his hogs, his hay, oats, poultry, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, milk, and all articles not exportable; which without a town population, would be comparatively trifling.

A farm in the neighbourhood of a large town, is worth twenty times as much as at a distance from it; though both may be equally convenient for exportation, and for the simple reason, that every thing which the farmer can raise has an immediate money value. How little of this invaluable home market then, is produced by the importing merchant and his clerks? How much is, or could be produced by the presence of manufacturing capital in full activity? A very slight consideration of these questions will show how far the farmer is interested in mechanical arts being followed in his neighbourhood, and how inevitably his profits must be reduced, and his business languish in a country, where the importation of manufactured goods is larger than the amount of domestic manufactures."

Previous to the late war between the United States and Great Britain, and some time after the peace of 1815, there was a great business done in the stove trade; the manufacture of which was then carried on successfully in Lower Canada—with these stoves the parts of the United States, bordering on the lines were wholly supplied, which trade was considered a profitable one—this continued to be carried on until the United States forced their protective policy—which immediately turned the scale, and enabled the Americans to supply us instead of our supplying them—however after some years, we in some measure recovered the iron trade, through the superior quality of iron and an incidental protection of 12½ per cent.

Some thirty years ago, I knew a chair-maker in Kingston, who supplied the whole line of the State of New York from Ogdensburgh to Oswego with chairs made in Kingston—this was then his most profitable trade, and would very likely have continued to be so until the present day, had not the United States enforced their protective laws, and thereby put a stop to the trade, and forced their own citizens to manufacture, and in a very short time they were able to compete and even supply the market of Canada, and as they sent all their surplus stock away, or manufactured expressly to sell cheap by a forced sale, and free from all responsibility—it is not strange that they flooded the Kingston market. Where the Kingston chair-maker had to meet them on the market by forced sales, manufactured expressly for the purpose. Since which time the Kingston chair-maker has sold in the market at public or forced sale, manufactured expressly to meet the competition from the United States, to the amount of some 20,000 chairs, and that probably without a dollar profit—but by which opposition he has sustained his trade as in town established. Now, the question is, who has profited by this policy? Not the purchasers, for they have paid more than they are worth. Not the manufacturer, for he has made no profit, but he has sustained his trade, at his own shop, but to make up the deficiency, he has even been obliged to charge the public some 10 or 15 per cent more than he would have required under a protective system, so that the public have gained nothing by the low tariff, but have lost much. Nor have manufacturers improved, or machinery been perfected, as would have been the case

under a better system, but then through the productions of these articles in the country has yet much good been done. Hundreds of poor children have been fed, and clothed, and educated through the employment and wages paid in the production of these articles—and every shilling so saved to the country had its influence, either directly or indirectly upon the welfare of the whole—and the capital of the country has been to such an extent increased by the operation.

To illustrate the principles of Protection, and its effects on Local circulation, and also its bearing on the interests of the country, we will, for example, consider a single dollar in the hands of a poor laborer in a manufacturing town, and trace it through a single day's journey,—in the morning he buys in the market, from a Farmer, potatoes and a few other necessaries for his family dinner, for which he pays the dollar; the farmer steps into a Shoemaker's shop, and buys a pair of shoes for his wife, for which he also pays the dollar? the Shoemaker has just received an order for a pair of boots to be ready for to-morrow, but has no sole leather to make them with—sends directly to the Tannery for it, and pays the dollar; the Tanner hands it directly over to a countryman in payment for a load of bark, the countryman buys with it pork and bread to take to the bush; the Grocer immediately goes to the market and buys a fatted pig, which he cuts up, salts, and packs for sale; the Farmer from whom he bought the pig, and to whom he paid the dollar, gets work done at the Blacksmith's; the Blacksmith hands it over to his journeyman, who gives it to his wife; with which she also goes to the market and pays the dollar to the Butcher for meat; who pays it to the same Farmer who sold the potatoes in the morning to the Laborer; and in return the Butcher gets a fat sheep or a lamb for his dollar; and the same dollar, after passing through the hands of some ten persons, is at night paid back to the Laborer in the shape of wages, who first purchased the potatoes in the morning from the Farmer in the market. This dollar has passed through the hands of some ten or a dozen persons, perhaps—it has served the purposes of all, met all their necessities, and is yet the capital of the country. Every person through whose hands the dollar has passed has made a six-pence by it, either directly or indirectly; and as far as it is considered the capital of the country, it has become two dollars instead of one. This is the true history of every dollar under a Protective Policy. Capital is produced and reproduced in a thousand forms, and at every turn, and must continue to be so in a compound proportion, indefinitely. We will again look at the contrast—suppose the farmer who bought the shoes had purchased from an importer, and of foreign manufacture, how much capital would it have added to the capital of the country? How much advantage would it be, or would it be a loss of capital to the country to the amount of the dollar?

I beg leave to refer to the opinion of one of most able statesman on this subject. The great champion selected by Mr. Merritt to support the Reciprocity Bill in the American Senate, in 1849, Mr. Dix, who, when an amendment to the said Bill was proposed, which was to add to the same the manufactures of wool, cotton, and leather, indignantly opposed it, stating that if Canada knew her own interests, she would raise her revenue from imported manufactures, thereby protecting her own. Not that she would raise her revenue from *tea, sugar and coffee*: but from *manufactures*.

Whilst considering the subject of Protection, I cannot refrain from a direct reference to the City of Kingston Gas Company.

When this Company was first organized, it was done upon that delusive principle of *Free Trade*—of obtaining cheap labor—upon which principle they obtained all their iron works from Scotland, thereby, as they supposed, saving to the Stockholders some 15 per cent. *Now for the sequel.* After their works were all completed, and had been about a year in operation, eleven of their large gas retorts, from imperfect manufacture, failed, and were condemned, and no one responsible for the loss thereby sustained—(they averaged about 2,500 cwt. each)—and the Company have been compelled to break down a large amount of masonry, and have been forced at last to employ domestic labor to substitute new retorts for the condemned imported ones, which were imperfect,—Mr. Honeyman at his foundry has already a *copy* expence for patterns prepared and fitted, substitutes for the imperfect castings—and when we take into consideration the expenses incurred by the deficiency of the imported articles—the expence in making the patterns, which cost as much as they could have cost at the first; we find that the company lose nearly 15 per cent., by importing instead of employing domestic labour in manufacturing the gas machinery at first. Next, had the policy of Government forced upon the company the necessity of employing domestic labour, in preference to foreign; then would every labourer in Kingston been able and willing to have lighted his house with gas, instead of the dim light of a tallow candle. Such a policy would have so increased the demand that the gas would have cheapened and the profits increased, yes, and more than the 15 per cent, that the short sighted company had erroneously considered they had saved by the employment of foreign labour. Aye, and who under such a policy would not be able to use the gas light? They are now unable, if willing, to patronize the Gas Company—the community of Kingston are also unable and unwilling to pay a tax whereby the Corporation can light the streets; leaving the citizens of the good old loyal town of Kingston, the stockholders of the Gas Company and sojourning strangers to be groping in darkness through the streets. On the other hand, had a different policy forced upon the Gas Company a preference of domestic labour, such would have been the effect thereby produced, as would have enabled the poorest labourer, to have lighted his house or hut with Gas; that would have enabled the Corporation to have lighted the streets by a tax willingly borne by the city. So that our benighted Gas Company, the citizens of Kingston and sojourning strangers, might all walk the streets of a dark night, as in the brightness of a noontday sun—but such is not now the case, the Gas stock is depreciated, is unproductive, owing to the limited number of customers who can afford to use it. I learn that the works of the Toronto and Hamilton Gas Companies are also imperfect, and that orders have been received by Mr. Honeyman of the Kingston Foundry, to make the heavy castings necessary for the perfection of their several works—at which foundry he is prepared to make any piece of work under 20 tons weight.

The declared policy of our present Ministry is to force Manufacturers to Agricultural pursuits. Considering Canada merely and entirely as an Agricultural country, whilst all experience plainly shows that Agriculture and Manufactures, to a certain extent, can never be made so profitable as when

in close proximity to each other, the more closely the Producer and Consumer are brought together, the more certain are the advantages to each. To support the principle of non-protection, one Government resort to an arbitrary and unjust taxation for revenue purposes, (I refer to the Custom duties on articles of non-production, on articles the first necessities of life—tea, sugar, coffee, &c.). The taxes in the shape of sugar duties in the year 1849, yielded the amount of £77,617. The amount for 1850 I have not yet seen, but have reason to believe that it will exceed \$100,000.

Gananogue by location—her immense water power—her abundance of raw material; all combine to make her a manufacturing town. What would be the effect on the agricultural interest of your vicinity, of a single Cotton Factory were here established? I leave this question to be answered by your own farmers. The same success and the same results would be equally felt by every portion of Canada where there is water to turn a wheel, or a farmer in the vicinity to raise a pound of food. Would such a policy take a single individual from agricultural pursuits? No! it would give a new stimulus to the agricultural interest; it would add hundreds to the numbers already in the cultivation of the soil, and with cheering prospects. What are all the Bills passed at the last Session of Parliament, compared to the commercial policy pursued. All measures are comparatively trifling in their effects upon the prosperity of the country, when compared with that policy which shall encourage and protect honest and domestic labour.

There is one more feature in the policy of our Ministry, to which I beg leave to call your attention—"The policy of bringing convict labour in direct competition with honest industry. A policy which has been by the law of the State of New York totally changed, and honest labour is, now duly protected there. When the Commissioners of the Penitentiary were receiving proposals for the employment of Convict Labor, the present cabinet contractors proposed to employ the convicts in manufacturing machinery, such as is used for the manufacture of cotton, wool, &c., of which there are none established in Canada, and which when brought into successful operation, would effectually remove all the difficulties in the way of Canada becoming a prosperous manufacturing country, in those leading articles for home consumption, for which we are now almost wholly dependant on foreign countries. This proposition was made to the Commissioners, with an offer of paying the same rate of wages as they are now paying, under the contract, and on their own responsibility: they knowing full well that such a principle brought into operation would advance the interest of the country, and that without a reckless sacrifice of individual enterprise and interests. This proposition was favourably received by the Commissioners, but before a contract by them could be entered into, they must refer the matter to Mr. Hincks, whose *willing tools they were*,—but when the matter was referred to Mr. Hincks, he gave his decided veto against such a policy, stating in positive terms, that no business could be entered upon in the Penitentiary, that was not already successfully being carried on in the country. What his reasons may have been for adopting such a course it is not now our business to consider, but this we do know, that it was a point upon which the prosperity and improvement of Canada much depended. A course of policy, which if adopted, would have scattered those clouds which

now obscure her political horizon—instead of that gloom so sensibly felt upon the City of Kingston by the present policy; instead of that depopulation so visible in the city.

The decrease during the past year in the population of the city has been some two thousand—perhaps more. Where are they gone?—to a land where honest labor is protected. In the course of the first thirty days after the opening of Navigation last year, there left the good City of Kingston, upwards of 100 families, mechanics from that vicinity, seeking a country where honest labour would be protected. The only reply to the respectful petitions, the urgent remonstrances of almost the unanimous population of the City of Kingston, against the manner of the employment of Convict Labour, was by His Excellency the Governor General:—*that it was a grave subject.*" This is the policy of our present administration—a policy hostile to domestic industry—hostile to honest labour, hostile to the manufacturing interest: upon that erroneous principle of forcing manufacturers to agricultural pursuits. Perhaps it might be supposed by our Ministry that the protection of honest and domestic labour would operate to injure the Reciprocity Bill; a measure viewed by sound politicians as a very doubtful one: a measure totally reverse to every principle of the American policy; a measure for which Mr. Hincks has spent the past winter on his knees at Washington—without success.

The increasing prosperity of the country, which would be the the natural consequence of the protection of labour, and the increase of population would increase the demand for various foreign productions. And instead of diminishing, would increase the revenue, although it might not be exactly from the same articles, yet that such a policy would ultimately tend to such an increase, all experience proves.

The policy of Canada is a great political treadmill up which, genius, and ingenuity, talent and science, enterprise and industry are obliged to climb in handcuffs and shackles.

Gentlemen,—It is such men as I now have the honour of addressing, whose information and influence can in a great measure sway public opinion, and thereby control those measures on which the present and future prosperity of Canada so much depends. And I trust the time is not far distant when such a policy may be adopted, as shall in its effects make Canada what nature, and the God of nature, has destined her to be—a prosperous, flourishing and happy country.

---

### *British Manufacturers and the Tariff.*

The report of the meeting of Manufacturers for a revival of the Custom's tariff has alarmed the manufacturers of England, who are ever watchful of their own interests. Unfortunately the same misapprehension that exists in Canada as to the real nature of the movement exists to a still greater extent in England, where, notwithstanding all that has been written to enlighten the public on Canada and Canadian affairs, an almost incredible amount of ignorance still prevails. It will be seen by the following extract from the *Sheffield Independent*, that the proposed increase of duties on certain manufactures has attracted the attention of the manufacturers of that Town.

They declare that free trade is the policy of the empire, and that the Imperial parliament must be called upon to prevent the imposition of higher duties on their manufactures. Now, if as the free traders say, *we* and not *they* must pay the extra duty, *we* and not *they* are the parties to complain. But the extreme free traders both here and in England know very well that an increase of duties on such articles as we can manufacture to advantage, would promote the establishment of manufactures in Canada to *their* injury and *our* advantage. The *Independent* is in error, however, in supposing that Sheffield goods generally would be subjected to any increase of duty under the proposed reform of the tariff. *The articles which we can manufacture are generally those which we now import from the United States*, and while we do not advocate a policy which would exclude the manufactures of that country, unless so far as they are injurious to the development of Canadian industry, we say that that country so far from being placed in a more favourable position than England by the changes proposed, would be placed at a decided disadvantage. It is no part of Canadian policy however, any more than it is England's policy, to consult the interests of other countries in regulating her tariff. To stop the supplies is not an act that any Canadian Governor would undertake to perform. It is amusing, however, to hear Englishmen proclaim free trade as the policy of England. Free trade in grain they call *free* trade, and in that respect we enjoy the same advantages, and follow the same policy. But as to free trade in manufactures, why the only manufactured article which we export to England is taxed five pence currency per pound weight, while the raw material is admitted *free*. We allude to India Rubber goods, of which we exported last year to Great Britain nearly £30,000 worth, and paid a duty which, in that country, where capital is abundant and labour cheap, amounts to a high protection in favour of the home manufacture. Under this protection an enterprising American firm has established a Rubber Factory in Edinburgh, is now manufacturing 4,000 pairs of shoes per day, and in all probability will soon drive our manufactures out of the market, if indeed they do not succeed in ruining our manufacturers here and supplying us with their surplus productions. Canada is not such a small country as our old country friends suppose. It is as rich, populous and enterprising as were the United States at the Revolution, and it will not do for the ironmongers of Sheffield to assume, that while England has withdrawn all the special commercial advantages formerly enjoyed by us as colonists, we will not be permitted to adopt such a policy as the altered circumstances of the country require.

The views of the great majority of the gentlemen who attended the meeting in Toronto are not those of the extreme protectionist, all that they ask is, that the duties required to be raised on imports should be so levied as to foster and encourage our home manufactures. Our Sheffield contemporary says :—

“A subject of great importance has been brought before the Chamber of Commerce by his Worship the Mayor. On the 14th April, a meeting was held at Toronto, of influential gentlemen in Canada, to consider the means of relieving the depressed manufacturing industry of that colony. The leading spirit of the day was Mr. Isaac Buchanan, who, in the days of the great controversy between protection and free trade in this country, was accustomed to

send abroad long-winded dissertations to prove that the salvation of the empire depended on protection. The object of Mr. Buchanan and his friends is to establish, or rather to increase protective duties in Canada, as against imported manufactures, which are chiefly those of the mother country. They lay down the following rules :—1st, That raw materials, as steel and iron, shall be free, or pay a duty not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ; 2nd, that articles of consumption which Canada does not produce, as tea and sugar, shall be dealt with like raw materials ; 3rd, that articles of manufactures which may not for a long time compete with colonial made articles, shall pay duties of 10 or 15 per cent ; 4th, that manufactures which may now compete with those made in the colony shall pay from 20 to 25 per cent. In the last class are Sheffield goods. The promoters of this scheme have organised themselves, and are endeavoring to enforce their policy on the Canadian parliament during the present session. This subject derives increased importance from the course pursued by that parliament since 1840. At that time the import duty on Sheffield goods was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. From that point it has been gradually advanced to 5,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 10,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and in 1856 it was raised to 15 per cent. The aim of Messrs. I. Buchanan & Co. is to advance it 10 per cent. more, and, considering the progress they have made, it is high time for our manufacturers to give their attention to this subject. But in practice the thing is even worse than would be supposed from this statement. American goods, or even our goods sent by Americans into Canada, can be imported there at about half the duties we pay. The plan of the Americans who send goods to Canada is to exhibit an invoice in which the goods are charged 50 or 60 per cent. of their value, and to pay the duty upon it ; while our merchants and manufacturers have to pay duty on the full value. It is high time that this adoption of the exploded principle of protection for Canadian manufactures was brought before the government and parliament of England. We have done right to concede to Canada the regulations of its internal affairs ; but it must not be forgotten that it is a part of the British empire, and that our imperial policy is freedom of trade. We have removed all the shackles to Canadian prosperity which the old system of protection created, but we cannot permit our colonies to build up contemptible little systems of protection of their own, in defiance of the imperial policy, and in direct antagonism to British interests.”

There would be some justice in the *Independent's* remarks did we by corporate regulations deny the English manufacturers the same freedom that Canadians enjoy to follow any branch of industry in this country. But such is not the case. We are desirous to have the skilled manufacturers of England, France, Germany, and the United States come to Canada, and if any of these think themselves aggrieved by our commercial regulations, let them come amongst us, and pursue their calling to their and our mutual advantage. No country offers greater inducements to the moderate capitalist to engage in manufactures. Look at our imports of Cotton, Woolen, Iron, Leather and Wooden manufactures to be found in our present issue. The *Independent* is in error in supposing that any considerable quantity of English or even American goods can be entered under value. This is true of a few articles, such as stoves, scales, thrashing machines, &c., brought in by agents and hawked over the country, but the merchants of Canada as a class would scorn to pass a false invoice.

## BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

The following remarks from a late number of the *Montreal Herald*, are well worthy of attention at the present time:—

To the Editor of the *Montreal Herald*,

Sir,—It was my intention some time ago to notice the manifesto of the Montreal Board of Trade on the above subject, but, for various reasons deferred the task. Having since been asked by a friend in the House, now in session, to favor him with my views on this subject, I do so through your columns. It is just possible that they may be of service, not that my views are perfect, nor that, in a hurried letter, everything can be said that should be said; yet, as from the silence of Montreal Merchants, it may appear that they are individually apathetic, I venture to put pen to paper.

My reason for noticing the Montreal Board of Trade publication, was not to find fault with its confused and prosy length, nor with its lack of point, nor with the half-lawyer style which out-Heroded Herod, but with the narrowness of its views, and especially, with the spirit of petty despotism in which it appears to be dictated.

This document was evidently got up by those who never expected to come under the laws of its contrivance to punish evil doers. Its thumb-screws were designed with an eye to *country customers* who could not “pay up.” Altogether, there appears to me a total want of perception of the relative positions of debtor and creditor, and an unworthy attempt to patch up a very old garment with shreds of coarsely-made home-spun, well calculated to make the rent worse. It is too bad to take to pieces and rail at the assembled wisdom of Montreal. What the document wants in wit, however, it has in words.

In correction of the spirit of the Manifesto referred to, I would premise that an insolvent debtor is not a criminal. Many seem to think he is—especially purse-proud folks who never expect to “go through the mill”—and an article which appeared lately in *The Thunderer*, calling for an improvement of the laws to punish insolvent debtors, would seem to say that the feeling is a wide-spread one. It is certainly very exasperating to find that you have been deceived, and that the man you trusted has failed to pay, and that, on account of his unexpected failure, you are obliged to shin round for the means of repairing the loss, and, perhaps, to deny yourselves luxuries which the insolvent has been enjoying every day at your expense. We do, naturally, feel a desire to punish the fellow, and if tight boots were in vogue in Courts, feel a rankling desire to try them on him. But, whatever may be the rankling desires of passionate chagrin, the law, looking calmly on, ought not to regard the insolvent debtor as a criminal.

When a man sells his property he has a right to demand payment therefor on the moment; or he may, for the sake of greater gain, grant time, or delay the day of payment so long as he chooses. In the latter case, he must be perfectly sensible that he is parting with a perfect security—his own property—for an imperfect security, the property of another, which that other has yet to become possessed of, and only has in prospect, and the inducement is a sale which could not otherwise have been effected and a consequent prospective



gain. Now, when we take into consideration all the risks taken by this creditor, the wonder is not that he sometimes loses but that he so often really makes rich at such risky trade. There are the risk from fire on the premises and fire from dangerous neighbourhoods, from thieves within doors, and robbers without, risks from the indiscretion of servants and want of wisdom in the employer. It is only human that your debtor is not faultless; but then there are risks arising from his own follies also; he may be idle, shiftless, and no business man; he may turn drunkard, or his wife and family ruin him with extravagance, over which he has no control. Such are a few of the risks which are run by a creditor; risks which multiply by lengthening out the time for payment. But in short, the creditor is willing, notwithstanding, to set over against the mutability of all things human, the great increase of gain to be obtained, should the risk turn out a good one. But if it does not, on what principle of equity should he treat, or even think of, the insolvent as a criminal. The Assurance Company takes precisely similar risks, but in no case of losses does it treat the claimant as a criminal, although through precisely the same faultiness of humanity does it become a loser.

An insolvent debtor is one who, whatever his fault may have been, is greatly to be pitied for the misfortunes which have plunged himself and his family into poverty, and as such, every dictate of humanity and every principle of christian virtue, not yet extinguished in the high places of Mammon, calls upon those who have been connected with him in business, and who had hoped to profit by his prosperity, to have pity upon him in the day of his adversity; not to crush him by the mean spirit of sordidness nor the bitter words of exasperation which too often characterize mere creditors; and much more ought the laws dealing with such men, to be framed in the spirit of mercy and in protection of the unfortunate *one* in his single handed fight, with an exasperated crowd of creditors.

In every instance, it will be found that the man, who, having become insolvent, has lost almost everything that is of commercial value—goods, money, credit, and perhaps character—requires no further punishment for his follies. The English Bankrupt law is, therefore, a good one, which proposes certificates of first, second, and third class, and so on, down to none at all, because it gives an opportunity for impartial inquiry into the affairs of the Bankrupt; but, as a writer already referred to, as calling loudly for punishment, says, ‘it is not a direct punishment, although originally intended to operate as such.’ This inquiry also made under the English Bankrupt law, is of use in detecting *fraudulent concealment of effects*.

Surely, says the Montreal Board, “*that* ought to be punishable with imprisonment.” Why? what good purpose will it serve? Imprisonment is for criminals, whom it is dangerous to leave at large, and the principle on which imprisonment ought to be founded is reformation of character to be produced thereby in the subject. But to what end should we imprison a fraudulent debtor? Will he thereby earn money to relieve his own and the wants of his family or pay a dividend to his creditors? There may be, and doubtless there are, some cases of fraud in correction of which it must be necessary to resort to imprisonment? but, inasmuch, as the law must be tempered with mercy, in so far should greater discrimination be made than that manifested by the Montreal Board of Trade. Even fraud itself should be more gently defined.

Chiefly, the law ought to provide—(1.) for the more speedily taking hold of an Estate known to be hopelessly insolvent, and (2.) for the righteous distribution and administration of the assets; and, generally speaking, anything beyond this ought never to be embodied in laws respecting insolvency, but ought to be made amenable to, and treated under, the ordinary criminal code. And I would first point out, so far as memory will serve me, what seems to be required, and wherein the laws are defective, in enabling a creditor to lay hold of an estate known to be, although not declared to be insolvent.

Firstly—I would notice, that, laws which govern countries where property of every description can be readily converted, are quite unsuited for a country where securities are, as at present, inconvertible, unless at an enormous sacrifice. The debtor in this country requires the protection of the law, and provision ought to be made that—*If a debtor be called up before a Court of Insolvency and show, to the satisfaction of the Judge presiding, that he has assets amply sufficient and realisable in reasonable time, he be protected from being forced to sacrifice his estate.* The shameful manner in which petty creditors took advantage of late Bankrupt Act, to harass by notices from the Court and under the tyrannical operation of which, estates were forced into Bankruptcy, has tended to bring every thing like a Bankrupt Court into discredit in this country; wherefore, as the Montreal Board of Trade suggested, two-thirds in number of the creditors, and representing two-thirds of the amount of the claimant's indebtedness, ought at all times to keep an estate from being wound up under insolvency.

On the other hand, should a creditor have good reason to believe, from the acts of his debtor, that the latter is insolvent although his insolvency has not been declared, yet the insolvent Court ought to have the power of issuing a summons, at the request of any one creditor, for the due appearance of the debtor, for the purpose of instituting examination,—but the creditor ought to be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he has good reason for such procedure.

And now the question presents itself—what, in this Canada, ought to be considered an act of Insolvency? Certainly not, as in England, the protest of a promissory note, or such like document. Nothing ought, in this country, to be considered an act of insolvency, saving continued inability to meet the demands of general creditors. And if, on the application of one creditor, summons is served to appear at the Court of Insolvency, and if, then and there, two-thirds of the creditors appear and—respecting two-thirds in amount—express entire satisfaction in the solvency and ability of the debtor, then the application of the detaining creditor should be dismissed. The Court, however, ordering payment at, and having power to levy, not under three months or over twelve.

We must, however, take cognizance of exceptional cases, peculiar to this country in its proximity to the neighbouring States. Men who, in their ordinary business are honest in their intentions and acts, become, when insolvency stares them in the face, apparently quite the reverse. Moral courage is lacking, and a modified form of suicide—an ignominious flight—seems to them the only way out of their difficulties. By a debtor abandoning his estate the loss to creditors is certain;

no one can collect the outstanding debts but him—no one advises the creditors better. Not only so, but the flight of a debtor is *prima facie* evidence of crime. Wherefore, the law ought to be most stringent on this head, just as it would be in the case of a wretched man known to have suicidal intents towards his person. And here, if at all, we should advocate imprisonment or such custody of the person as would prevent his flight. But even here must great caution be exercised, yet, so stringent ought the law to be on this point, that, if it should appear, on the oath, and subsequent examination before a Judge or other officer appointed to take evidence, of any two respectable persons, that there is reason to believe that the debtor meditates flight, then ought he to be taken into custody—not for being insolvent nor to punish him—but to prevent his abandonment of the estate and consequent further loss to his creditors.

And, again, it is a very great hardship when a creditor, having granted a settlement by note or acceptance, protest of which, we propose, should not be considered an act of insolvency, is compelled by law to waive all right of interference with his debtor until said note or acceptance shall have matured. The law, therefore, ought to provide that in every such case, *should a Creditor have just ground to believe that his debtor is hopelessly insolvent or about to abandon his estate by leaving the country, or that his debtor by any other acts, being fraudulent, is about jeopardise his claim*; then, and in that case, process ought to issue all the same as if the debt had matured and become due.

So much for my idea of when and how to take hold of an estate known to be insolvent. My next shall be as to *the righteous distribution of the assets.*

Yours,

∴

---

### ACCOMMODATION BILLS.

We have frequently referred to the evils resulting from Accommodation Bills, and warned our young merchants against attempting to increase their capital by any such means, as sure to lead to the most disastrous results. In corroboration of our views, we take the following remarks from a late English paper:—

“Nearly every one knows what they are, but every one does not regard them in that clear light which reveals their utter want of character, their falsehood and meanness, and the rapidity with which they make a lodgment in the citadel of integrity. To the uninitiated or over-confident, they do not look dangerous at first sight; wily drawers pool-pool them as matters of form; but when the day of judgment arrives, the acceptors are wofully undeceived; they must pay; or, if unable, resort to such shifts, the bare proposition of which, months before, would have made them pale with indignation. In fact, if any one wishes to be ruined in purse and character as speedily as possible, he has only to put his name on a few bills to oblige some worthless friend (?). When once he has done that, and gets involved, his sense of honour is blunted, and the descent to worse is then easy. We,

therefore, look upon dabbling in accommodation bills, as the first step to destruction. As regards probity, they eat into it as surely as the teredo does into the hull of a ship. The sunken fleet at Sebastopol is eaten through and through by that terrible insect; and have we not many such sunken fleets at home as honeycombed and rotten? Are not the remains of many a gallant spring fleet strewed about us on every side, or hidden from the public gaze behind the walls of prisons and workhouses? Alas, it is only too true; and if we could only come at the true history of the majority of young men lost to society, or forced into lower positions, who started in life with the brightest of prospects, we should find that a "little bill" had directly or indirectly something to do with their degradation.

It is highly important, therefore, to visit with every mark of reprobation, this spurious and dishonest kind of obligation, and hold it up to the contempt and loathing of every well ordered mind. Exposure and warning are a duty, and we would point out to the inexperienced, and those persons of such facile dispositions, that they have acquired the equivocal appellation of "good-natured-fellows," that accepting a bill without legal consideration is an offence against the moral law, because it is the endorsement of a *lie*. The acceptor does not owe the drawer a single farthing; but to oblige (!) him, by a solemn act says he does. Such a shameful abnegation of self-dignity and pride can only be brought before the tribunal of the conscience; but if the victim, dupe, or participator in the fraud cannot meet the obligation he has incurred, and seeks protection from his furious creditor, the law tells him that it has no protection for such as he. An Insolvent Commissioner will dismiss his petition, and, when arrested, he will only be liberated by the Court after a lengthened imprisonment, and with the stigma attaching to his name, that he was so far not an unfortunate and honest debtor, but that he absolutely contracted sham debts to the injury of his *bona fide* creditors, and without reasonable expectation of being able to discharge them. So that morally and legally there is no sympathy for those who suffer from accommodation bills; on the contrary, there is a large punishment in the shape of pecuniary loss, a lowered station in life, (Government and many of the largest mercantile firms, peremptorily dismiss all clerks who get so involved,) a tainted reputation, and a sense of ignomy which, in those of acute feelings, may embitter the whole current of their future life. The records of our Insolvency Courts teem with illustrations of the destroying effects of laxity as respects pecuniary arrangements; and could those who stand on the brink of temptation peruse even a few of them they would draw back with fear and horror. They would be enabled to trace the accommodation bill victim through all the stages of his downward career—from the young man in the bloom of health and flush of honour, looking forward to a loving wife and happy home, to the pale, nervous pedestrian, who fancies every individual in rusty black is a process-server; then to the night-wassailer, drowning thought in draughts of poison; perchance to the gambler, risking body and soul on the turn of a die; then to the tenant of a gaol; then to a man of many pursuits and much mystery, who one day vanishes and is scarcely missed, for even his nearest relatives feel relief when he has departed.

---

## JOURNAL OF MERCANTILE LAW.

---

### SUPERIOR COURT MONTREAL.

#### *Liability of Hotel-Keepers for Damages.*

**DUCHOCHER vs. MEUNIER**—Day J. The plaintiff lived in Terrebonne, and was the owner of a mare which he alleged to be worth £50. The mare was on occasion put up in the stables of the defendant, an innkeeper, in Montreal, and while in his keeping, was disfigured and injured by the shaving off of the hair of her mane and tail. The plaintiff valued her after this outrage at £5, and sued for £45 direct injury to the mare, and for a further sum which he claimed to have lost by being deprived of the use of his beast. The defence was that the plaintiff fraudulently concealed the fact that the mare belonged to him, she having been brought to the stable by one Lambert, and that had the defendant known whose she was, he would either have refused to keep her at all or would have taken extra precautions and made a high charge; because, as the plaintiff declared, the plaintiff had many enemies at Terrebonne, who had frequently attempted before to get at the mare, and who, it was pretty well understood, were determined to effect their purpose of injuring her. But rumours such as these, coming from a distance, of an intention to commit damage, amounted to nothing in the way of excuse. At the argument in the case a plea of *vis major* had been urged, but how stood the facts. The animal was put in the defendant's stables and, while there, suffered the injury. It had not been shown that any stranger did the act, and the presumption was, and the defendant failed to rebut it, that either he or his servants were the offending parties. The question of liability was easily disposed of, the only point then was the amount of damage done. The court judged the mare to have been originally worth £35, taking the medium between the differing opinions of the witnesses and to have been reduced to the value of £15, leaving £20 as the amount of damage for which judgment went.

---

### ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF WAGES.

*In the Superior Court, Montreal, 1858*

**HASTIE vs. MORLAND**—Mondet, J.—This action was brought by a clerk against his late employer for balance of salary due him since his alleged unjust dismissal from the defendant's employment. The engagement was made in May, 1855, for a year, at £100, and at the expiration of that time the plaintiff continued in his place, and there was a tacit re-engagement for another year. In November, 1856, the defendant obtained a short holiday to attend the Railroad Celebration, and on the Saturday ending that

week was directed to return in the evening to complete some pressing work which had been delayed by the holidays. This he neglected to do, and on the Monday next, 17th Nov., he was dismissed from his place. He now sued for £16 13s 4d, salary for two months, during which he had been unable to get any employment. The evidence appeared to the Court to sustain the defendant's plea, that the dismissal of the plaintiff was due to his neglect of his employer's lawful orders, and the defendant's tender of nearly £6, for salary due at the time of leaving, was declared good, and the action was dismissed, the defendant's costs to be deducted from the amount so tendered into Court.

---

### New Statute Regulating Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

In the *Canadian Merchant's Magazine*, Vol. I, page 312, we commented upon the summary provisions of the Act of last Session, and pointed out the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth clauses as the most objectionable. From the following Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, it will be seen that the coming in force of these clauses is likely to be delayed.

An Act to amend an Act passed last Session, intituled, *An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, 1856, and to facilitate the remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.*

Whereas it is inexpedient that the summary remedy for the recovery of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes provided by the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth clauses of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intituled, *An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, 1856, and to facilitate the remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes*, should be allowed to take effect on and after the first day of July next: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

I. The time fixed in the fourth clause of the said Act for the operation of the said clauses shall be extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty.

---

## JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, & FINANCE.

### Annual Meeting of Stockholders—City Bank, Montreal June, 1858.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, was held at the Banking House, Place d'Armes, on Monday, the 7th instant.

Mr. John Smith was unanimously called upon to preside at the Meeting.

Mr. J. M. Ross was appointed Secretary; and Messrs. James Hutton and N. S. Whitney named Scrutineers.

The President, Mr. William Workman, on the part of the Board of Directors, submitted a Statement of the affairs of the Bank for the past year, after which he read the following

REPORT :

I submit on behalf of the Board the Annual Statements of the affairs of this Institution.

From these documents it will be seen that along with the other monetary Institutions of the country, the Bank has suffered loss during the past year, and that the steady and unbroken prosperity which from year to year it has been so long my pleasing duty to report, has been slightly interrupted by the severe commercial crisis which the country has just passed through.

This crisis, which first made its appearance in the neighbouring States, visited almost every commercial country in the world, and although from the contiguity of Canada to the scene of its early ravages, it was almost immediately felt here, its pressure was lighter in Lower Canada than perhaps in any other country in the world.

In Upper Canada its effects were severe—the derangement of all the commercial interests which had long previously existed, had ill prepared that section of the Province for such a trying emergency. Under the most favoured circumstances their commerce must have struggled for a time from the consequences of previous over-trading and over speculation in Landed Estate; but the surprise of a money panic and severe commercial crisis, falling upon a community at such a conjuncture, was an event calculated to produce the most disastrous consequences. Almost immediate and general prostration in every branch of trade ensued; the basis of credit previously impaired was undermined; the commercial action of the country was paralyzed; and the Banks in the face of a rapid influx of their circulation and a large withdrawal of their deposits, in consequence of the law limiting interest below the market price of money, were compelled to contract their discounts to an extent which produced very great inconvenience, if not general distress throughout the entire of Western Canada. In the meantime, the United States Banks having suspended specie payments indications of a run or export demand for specie from Canada were apparent; from these and other concomitant causes, coupled with the difficulty of selling Sterling Exchange in New York for gold to replace withdrawals, the Banks in Lower Canada having out-pas west were unable to lend any material assistance in that direction.

This condition of things was largely aggravated by the existence in Upper Canada of a most unjust law (or rather the absence of a law forbidding it), whereby debtors had the power of making preferential assignments granting Chattel Mortgages or Confessions of Judgment, in favour of such creditors as they chose to prefer, thus frequently paying their own relations or favorites in full, and in many cases leaving the large body of the general creditors unprovided for.

A proceeding in a commercial country so near spoliation spread increased distrust, transactions which the Bank had accepted after much caution and care and in which the element of safety rested chiefly in some particular name or names, were speedily deprived of the security of these names by the

principal debtor exacting in an assignment their discharge, and thus placing the Banks in the dilemma of either foregoing the right of ranking on the Estate of the principal, seeing his entire existing effects paid away to other creditors, or relinquishing the name or names in question. Thus, at the very juncture when the country needed the most patient credits, and the most liberal confidence, the baneful practices referred to subverted both, and many deserving parties who under a just system of commercial law, might have obtained banking accommodation to carry them through, had to yield, to the pressure and become the victims of the general distrust which these unjust proceedings under legal sanction engendered. From these causes the Banking interest has suffered largely in Upper Canada, being compelled in many instances to relinquish collateral securities, or accept terms of settlement at the dictation of the debtor himself, which in Lower Canada they could have refused.

The losses of the past year have been augmented from these sources ; they are confined entirely to Upper Canada, and amount so far as can be ascertained to about £10,000, but to cover any contingency of others springing up which are not now ascertainable, a sum of £15,000 has been written off as an estimate. After deducting this amount our reserve fund will stand as per synopsis underneath :—

The Balance at credit of Reserve Fund last year was.....	£40,578	4	5
The Profits of the past year, after deducting working expenses and Government tax on circulation, have been.....	28,570	6	7
		<hr/>	
	£69,148	11	0
From which deduct two Dividends paid during last year...	19,087	11	3
		<hr/>	
	£50,060	19	9
Deduct this amount written off against losses or possible losses.....	15,000	0	0
		<hr/>	
Balance at credit of Reserve Fund.....	£35,060	19	9

The balance at the credit of the Reserve Fund, admitting that the losses may ultimately reach the full amount written off, will still be about 12 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Bank. Considering the trying crisis the country has gone through, the vicious system of commercial law in Upper Canada already referred to, and the difficulty of adopting proper protective measures in that section of the Province, the Board believe they have just reason for satisfaction that the Reserve Fund has suffered so little.

In common with other Banking Institutions, our circulation has decreased very materially ; it is now £63,000 less than it was a year ago, £80,000 less than it was two years ago and £130,000 less than it was three years ago. Although there is little doubt that this decrease is in a large degree owing to our present commercial inactivity, the Board are of opinion that other causes have also been operating to produce it.

The increased number of Banks and Banking Agencies over the Province, the facility and rapidity which, by Railway and Express, Bank Currency can



be transmitted from point to point as compared with former years, render it very difficult to keep circulation out, and greatly interfere with that heretofore important source of profit.

The Officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties with their customary zeal.

In the present commercial aspect, there is little to warrant any very sanguine expectations as to Banking operations for the coming year; our light importations will assist the Province generally as to Foreign liabilities, but a safe active business, which would give profitable employment to Banking capital, cannot reasonably be looked for until our existing home indebtedness is largely reduced and the legitimate wants of the country create a wholesome demand for goods.

In Lower Canada this improvement may not be long delayed; but it is too evident that in Upper Canada it must be slow, for in that important section of the Province, so rich in natural resources, and so favoured by a long series of abundant harvests with high prices, the evils which have produced the present depression have not been of sudden growth, and must as a natural consequence be of slow removal. Amongst them may be enumerated—Over-importation and over-trading; a reckless speculation in landed estate; “a haste to get rich” by adventurous enterprise rather than by patient industry, and a vicious system of commercial law.

Increased freedom given to money, by the partial repeal of the Usury Laws, would materially aid in restoring prosperity; but all reforms in this direction, which in any manner make special exceptions of the large money Emporiums the Banks, will fall short of the remedy required. The experience of the past season has but too clearly confirmed the views expressed by the Board on this subject in their last report.

Aggravated and glaring as were the evils which this unwise law produced, the country was only saved from greater ones by the Banks themselves finding power under Imperial Legislation to avoid the law. Had the Banks kept the Province to the letter of its own law and refused to be the scape-goat of un-sound legislation—had they not borrowed largely in England at 10 per cent. to lend out here, under laws that stubbornly forbid either borrowing or lending at a higher rate than six per cent., what would have been the consequence? Is it not undeniable, that to the avoiding of the law we are indebted for the large measure of relief this vigorous action of the Banks afforded? If during the heat of the crisis the merchants of Montreal and other Canada cities had been deprived of what Banking support they derived from this source,—from the use of capital which the Banks borrowed for them in England at the market price of money there, to lend out here at a price named by law far below its cost or its value—how much worse would our condition have been? Is it not plain, therefore, that a law which has its remedial power in its own violation, is a moral turpitude: inconsistent, unwise, and most unjust towards the Banks, who, in the end to save the country from its consequences, are called upon to break it, and are forced to break it so long as they are denied its repeal?

Again, if in the present condition of Upper Canada, with Sheriff's writs

and suits threatening so many with forced legal sales, and property selling under execution at ruinous prices, the law would but permit the Banks to accept a commission or per centage for delay, how much distress and loss would be prevented?

This relief the interests of the Stockholders of the Banks forbid to afford, they not unnaturally expect a fair compensation in the shape of a dividend of at least 6 per cent on the funds they invested in their shares. If the capital of the Bank be locked up in outstanding debts at 6 per cent interest, it is abundantly evident that the expenses of the Bank cannot be paid, 6 per cent remain over to be divided amongst the Stockholders, yet more than and 6 per cent the law says the Banks shall not exact. In self-defence, in justice to the Stockholders, the Banks are compelled to make collections, because the law declares if time be given no charge shall be made for it—six per cent is all that shall be exacted.

Many claims are sued and summarily collected, upon which time would be given, were this unwise restriction removed: were the debtor allowed to pay the Banks a fair consideration for delay, a consideration he would be most willing to pay, and which would not likely be one-tenth of what he was ultimately to pay the Sheriff in law costs and the sacrifice of his property under legal process.

These remarks the Board believe are so plain and palpable to common sense, that their justice will not be called in question: the events of the past year and the present condition of the banking interests, especially in Western Canada, have brought them directly home to the understanding of all who have transactions with the Banks.

The necessity of some modifications of the restrictions on the employment of banking capital, of some change which will relieve the country from Bank pressure at the very time it is the least able to bear it, is all but universally admitted.

The Banks have placed the whole question in a most lucid form before the Legislature, and petitions to that body for a change in the present law have also been forwarded from the trade representatives of the commercial community in the leading cities of the Province.

Plans for relief may vary, but the necessity of relief is no longer denied, and the principle that something must be done is affirmed in the Legislature by a marked majority, but what that something shall be appears undecided. On one point the Board again deem it their duty to record their opinion on that which places a restriction on the employment of banking capital, from which other capital is exempt. Then this distinction, to use the words of the last Report of this Corporation, nothing can be more unjust; it proceeds apparently on the presumption that money invested in Bank Stock is not entitled to the same protection, or extent of freedom in its trading operations, as capital in the hands of private individuals—that the interests of the Banks and the public are antagonistic. They are the reverse. The Banks can appeal to their whole course during the recent crisis, and to the sacrifices they then made for the relief of commercial difficulties and the sustentation of commercial credit, in proof that no question of direct and immediate profit to be

derived from a particular line of action in a temporary emergency interfered with that larger view, which the responsibility of their position towards the public and the commercial interests with which their own is so closely identified, dictated.

Those acquainted with Banking administration—with the operation of the present law, in excluding from Banking accommodation such a large class of our industrious trading population—with the necessity which compels the Banks in directly to regulate the price of money by exchange operations—know well that it is less for their own profit than for the benefit of the community at large, that the Banks ask the removal from the statute book of a law practically obsolete and inoperative for any good, and claim to be placed on the same footing of freedom in the employment of their capital as others enjoy.

But the whole progress towards impartial legislation on this subject seems warped by obvious hesitation or open distrust—by a feeling or a fear that whatever may be the wants of the country, the larger emporiums for supplying these wants are monopolies and as such unworthy of equal laws.

Mistaking effect for cause, and refusing to be instructed by the experience of other countries, which have overcome these prejudices, our commerce and our country continue to suffer under a false apprehension of monopoly in a commodity which, above all others, under equal laws, is least liable to be monopolized, being potent to all markets, irrespective of country, climate or custom. But granting that the character of Banking under our present laws does, from these very laws, to some extent partake of a monopoly, what is the wisest mode of dealing with the question, in order to remove this objectionable feature, or prevent its further development ?

If a dreaded or abusive monopoly existed in the carrying trade, for instance, would you enact laws granting to carters a larger liberty than to railways ? or would you correct the monopoly by inviting capital for the creation of railways and all other lines of conveyance under equal laws and a fair, free-trade competition ?

If a monopoly existed in dry goods or any other branch of trade, would you check it by giving ample freedom to the retail trade, and limiting large importing houses to 6 per cent profit. This would be a most absurd mode of obtaining the desired end, yet not more so than the present legislative action of the country, which, in treating the question of our monetary difficulties, proposes to give freedom to all dealers in money, except those who deal in nothing else, and keep on hand the largest stocks.

Under a cry of distress and commercial depression, there is a plethora of property in the country, and particularly in those districts most embarrassed by the absence of money. Sheriff's writs are at the doors of scores of debtors rich in material wealth of all kinds, possessing sound assets largely in excess of their liabilities, but wanting in one commodity—money, which, to impart current value and motion to the others, is indispensable.

The public journals have recently mentioned that in some parts of Upper Canada, horses of a superior class were sold by the Sheriff at \$10, and oats of good quality at 6d per bushel. Here is a marked superabundance of horses and oats, in proportion to the commodity which the Sheriff would alone accept for them, *viz.* cash.

Encourage then the influx of this needed commodity, withdraw all legislative interference with it, it needs none—rather, if law must limit the returns of any branch of trade, and we think it should not, enact that the dry goods merchant, the merchant who deals in corn, hardware or other commodity, shall restrict his profits to a fixed percentage; but to the possessor of money, to the foreign capitalists in search of the best market for his money, offer every inducement to come here, give him too, just laws and the best security under those laws, and in a every short period the cry of Bank monopoly will be over—the exorbitant rates of interest which are now submitted to for the use of money, particularly in country districts, will no longer be endured—real estate will have a living active value, and the commerce of the country be restored to a safe and healthy condition.

Finally it is admitted on all hands that if Banks are not monopolies the demand for Banking facilities greatly exceeds the ability of supply, that our present Banking capital is quite insufficient for our mercantile necessities, and that to retain capital in the country, or invite the establishment of more Banks with increased foreign capital, would be a wise and judicious policy; and while public sentiment is unanimous on this head, and every branch of trade suffers from short supply of money, obsolete Usury Laws and vicious Commercial Laws are maintained, which drive capital away or deter it from coming and a spirit of inference and disquiet manifested by the Legislature towards Banks which would induce any foreign capitalist to suppose we had too many of them, and that we viewed the establishment of more as inimical to the safe progress of the country.

The whole nevertheless most respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WORKMAN,  
President.

Moved by Mr. W. E. Phillips, seconded by Mr. T. M. Thomson :

“That the Report now read be received, adopted and printed, for the information of the Stockholders.”

Moved by Mr. William Murray, seconded by Mr. W. B. Cumming:

“That the thanks of the Stockholders are hereby tendered by the meeting to the President, Vice President and Directors, for their attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year; and that the President be requested to accept the sum of five hundred pounds in consideration of his services.”

Mr. Murray felt satisfied all would agree that the President and Directors were well entitled to the thanks of the Stockholders. The past year was one of great commercial distress and must have cost them much increased responsibility and anxiety. The President, in particular, has been unceasing in his attention to the affairs of the Bank—it appeared to be, in fact, his hobby. He had well earned the amount voted to him, and he hoped when better times came round, the amount would be increased. He would take this opportunity to offer a suggestion to the directors, not to put too many eggs in one basket. Taking into consideration the amount of Capital Stock of this Bank, he

thought the business of the Bank should be distributed as much as possible, and its operations confined more to the Head Office—the losses of the past year being almost altogether in Canada West. He added, that his observation, during the past year, of banking both in Great Britain and on this Continent, had lead him to the conclusion that, as a general principle, it was best to spread the advances made by banks over as wide a surface as possible, confining the amount of accommodation to a single house within moderate limits.

Moved by Mr. Robert Anderson, seconded by Mr. Benj. Hutchins :

“ That the thanks of the meeting be given to Ferdinand Macculloch, Esq, Cashier, and other officers of the Bank, for the zealous discharge of their respective duties.”

Mr. Hutchins took occasion to say that times of commercial crises called in an especial manner for the vigilance and care of the Bank officers, and the shareholders had assurance that their interests had been well looked after. £15,000 was a comparatively trifling sum for the Bank to lose during such a year as that which had passed. During such a year it would not have been extraordinary for many commercial houses.

Moved by Mr. J. H. Joseph, seconded by Mr. Henry Lyman :

“ That with the Report, a printed list of Stockholders be furnished, and that the same be printed annually hereafter.”

The Chairman having been requested to leave the Chair, and Mr. Robert Anderson called thereto, it was

Moved by Mr. J. H. Joseph, seconded by Mr. N. S. Whitney :

“ That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to John Smith, Esq., for his efficient services in the Chair.”

JOSEPH M. ROSS,  
Secretary.

*Abstract from the Books of the City Bank, exhibiting a General Statement of the Affairs of the Institution on Monday, May, 10th, 1858:—*

ASSETS.

Cash on hand—

Gold and Silver Coins.....	\$155,333 91	
Cheques and Bills of other Banks.....	112,652 07	
		267,985 98
Real Estate.....		21,000 00
Government Securities.....		253,038 35
Balance due by other Banks.....		55,405 10
Balance due by Foreign Agencies.....		51,516 41
Notes Discounted and other Debts not otherwise included.....		1,809,614 38
		\$2,541,620 23

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....		\$1,179,088 00
Bills in Circulation.....		480,533 00
Dividends Unpaid.....		5,528 50
Dividend No. 15, payable June 1st, 1858.....		41,246 39
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$326,690 65	
Deposits bearing interest.....	242,918 78	
		<hr/>
		\$569,618 53
Balances due to other Banks and Bankers.....		117,961 91
Interest Reserved.....		5,000 00
Exchange Reserved.....		2,400 00
Contingent Fund.....		140,243 95
		<hr/>
		\$2,541,620 28

M. MACCULLOCH.  
Cashier.

The following is the Report of the Scrutineers :—

Montreal, June 7, 1858.

F. MACCULLOCH, Esq.,  
Cashier, City Bank :

SIR,—The undersigned, appointed Scrutineers at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the City Bank, held this day, beg to report that the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz :

William Workman ; John Carter ; William Macdonald ; John Rose ; Charles Philips.

(Signed)

JAMES HUTTON.  
N. S. WHITNEY,  
Scrutineers.

The Board newly elected met on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and re-elected Mr. Workman President, and Mr. Carter Vice-President.

Monthly Averages of Canadian Banks.

*Bank of British North America and Gore Bank not included.*

Date. 1851.	Capital.	Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation	Deposits.
March 31.	\$16,119,187	\$33,927,218	\$2,025,715	\$11,338,376	\$8,306,435
April 29.	16,235,597	33,232,219	2,145,249	10,859,571	8,507,157
May 31.	16,841,834	32,470,986	2,114,084	10,226,624	8,795,065
June 30.	17,246,140	32,367,199	2,210,933	10,511,876	9,650,326
July 31.	17,924,667	32,243,981	2,262,167	10,760,167	8,625,924
Aug. 31.	18,092,898	32,931,813	2,272,310	10,777,358	8,621,015
Sept. 30.	18,041,701	33,968,627	2,024,081	11,507,205	8,837,278
Oct. 31.	17,887,692	33,082,530	2,135,270	10,711,813	8,142,254
Nov. 30.	17,940,354	31,273,693	2,533,435	9,866,135	7,455,129
Dec. 31.	17,991,288	30,745,735	2,217,237	9,157,976	8,137,484
Jan. 31, 1858.	18,041,513	30,468,213	1,982,688	8,450,573	8,358,437
Feb'y 28.	18,057,669	30,758,657	2,042,757	8,477,114	7,251,389
Mar 31.	18,071,775	30,921,803	2,004,000	8,352,030	7,249,846
April 30.	18,132,587	30,713,550	1,929,948	8,318,410	7,793,577
May 31.					

## STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.			
	Capital authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Provisionary Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balance due to other Banks.	Cash Deposits not bearing interest.	Cash Deposits bearing interest.
Quebec Bank.....	1,000,000	\$ 991,36	\$ 582,93	\$ 27,997 40	\$ 250,359 25	\$ 1,546 27
City Bank of Montreal.....	1,200,000	1,178,968	476,337	111,374 49	365,302 56	250,416 77
Bank of Montreal.....	6,000,000	5,780,520	2,398,777	28,687 58	1,978,428 82	812,861 81
Commercial Bank.....	4,000,000	3,780,306	1,219,722	7,823 17	832,947 03	31,615 28
Bank of Upper Canada.....	4,000,000	3,114,435	2,169,389	1,016,471 71	1,679,138 94	12,213 94
Banque du Peuple.....	1,200,000	969,055	320,989	53,456 49	557,273 76	23,415 37
Molson's Bank.....	1,000,000	796,283	331,962	36,776 56	286,303 44	40,233 44
Niagara District Bank.....	1,000,000	227,575	173,943	5,931 33	47,129 09	19,821 50
Bank of Toronto.....	2,000,000	421,760	268,134	9,332 09	32,733 44	98,200 32
Ontario Bank.....	1,000,000	196,938	113,089	3,122 31	18,897 43	.....
Total.....	22,400,000	17,397,664	7,991,111	13,550,000 97	5,973,114 42	2,070,433 70

April, 1858.

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Banks issuing Notes under the Free

NAME OF BANK.	ASSETS.				
	Debentures deposited with the Receiver General.	Real Estate.	Furniture and other Assets.	Debts due by other Banks, and Notes of other Banks.	Bills Discounted.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(a) Bank of British N. America.....	478,823 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zammitman Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Niagara District Bank.....	35,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molson's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Bank.....	120,609 40	1,000 00	5,404 71	.....	36,851 24
Bank of the County of Elgin.....	100,000 00	.....	1,328 00	10,031 71	81,900 67
Total.....	714,833 33	1,000 00	6,732 71	10,031 71	118,751 95

(a) Issues \$1 and \$2 Notes only under the above Act.  
 (b) Acting also under Charter.

CHAS. CAMBIE, Registrar  
 April, 1858.

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1858.

Total Liabilities.	ASSETS.								Total Assets.
	Coin and Bullion.	Labeled or other Property of the Bank.	Government securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balance due from other Banks.	Notes & Bills discounted & other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads.			
\$971,220 50.	577,476 40	\$34,861 00	\$15,401 60	36,133 89	1,929,555 70	\$2,083,728 74			
1,16,065 82	147,712 71	31,000 00	25,008 35	99,000 00	81,576 43	1,975,158 68	2,594,194 89		
5,379,780 07	695,294 57	334,779 22	901,190 00	17,388 77	08,359 66	9,632,000 50	11,879,078 08		
2,762,908 87	424,556 97	161,169 18	4,000 00	123,644 10	60,161 08	5,015,593 90	7,293,835 17		
5,053,164 79	280,490 58	187,700 90	418,167 88	194,125 00	95,295 83	1,939,234 76	8,675,534 95		
865,844 6	92,222 63	55,952 17	161,542 05	30,928 90	26,015 50	1,674,340 36	1,980,010 70		
695,275 47	71,400 58	19,790 62	200,090 10	40,187 28	19,611 33	1,169,991 21	1,521,661 04		
216,252 72	21,241 74	1,826 31	56,566 58	3,633 05	28,221 92	416,436 92	527,930 06		
4,9210 45	85,412 96	.....	102,100 00	9,842 42	39,426 47	648,077 80	876,079 65		
165,198 77	16,180 94	5,306 73	21,600 00	5,145 09	7,105 35	314,106 23	399,834 26		
17,516,970 00	1,911,570 44	18,426 17	21,4114 93	68,5395 40	16,76210 46	31,394,799 08	17,561,017 54		

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

Banking Act. to 30th April, 1858, (13th & 14th Vic., Chap. 21, &c., &c.)

Debts due by Individuals.	Specie in Vaults.	Total Assets.	LIABILITIES.					Total Liabilities.
			Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Debts due to other Banks.	Other Liabilities.		
\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	
.....	.....	78,313 32	157,043 00	.....	.....	.....	157,043 00	
.....	.....	36,096 00	36,096 00	.....	.....	.....	36,096 00	
54,65 45	8,412 56	243,744 00	118,334 90	5,100 00	.....	.....	223,734 06	
3,369 48	10,265 71	2,000 59	45,922 00	33,20 66	16,859 00	867,99	102,468 99	
77,434 93	18,778 29	967,571 92	367,299 00	41,220 00	16,859 00	867,99	419,245 99	

JOHN LANGTON, AUDITOR.



## Business of Canadian Banks, 1853.

## CITY BANK, MONTREAL.

	Capital. \$	Circulation. \$	Deposits. \$	Specie. \$	Discounts. \$
January	1,177,440	456,052	576,693	151,525	2,003,325
February	1,177,440	418,385	559,777	207,641	1,948,262
March	1,177,912	483,339	586,516	172,378	1,933,682
April	1,178,968	476,639	575,748	147,712	1,976,158
May*		473,163	643,610	165,234	1,911,919

## BANQUE DU PEUPLE, MONTREAL.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	921,815	317,483	469,928	102,530	1,624,106
February	922,750	310,906	468,585	99,409	1,641,205
March	932,775	326,617	421,136	75,220	1,655,040
April	936,935	320,089	492,288	92,222	1,673,349
May	936,875	296,425	469,315	105,501	1,644,592

## MOLSON'S BANK, MONTREAL.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	747,183	265,882	277,455	85,462	978,231
February	747,963	360,082	295,094	71,204	1,118,493
March	748,463	359,397	298,998	72,276	1,155,385
April	790,203	331,962	326,536	71,150	1,169,991
May	791,343	298,728	333,265	104,387	1,090,224

## NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK, ST. CATHARINES.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	227,165	175,911	56,273	27,411	407,979
February	227,265	173,250	77,177	26,821	410,663
March	227,475	167,500	88,978	20,447	416,690
April	227,575	173,267	66,950	21,241	416,436
May	227,755	173,030	60,961	23,282	415,673

## COMMERCIAL BANK.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	3,750,860	1,237,740	1,139,009	358,426	5,978,666
February	3,751,000	1,226,166	1,075,972	386,986	6,015,754
March	3,780,000	1,256,427	1,139,437	424,135	6,001,107
April	3,780,000	1,219,722	1,184,962	424,556	5,915,303
May	3,750,000	1,150,865	1,095,756	480,742	5,792,966

## BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	3,110,250	2,306,917	3,015,571	336,497	7,227,823
February	3,110,250	2,132,526	1,868,721	347,535	7,067,024
March	3,112,875	2,081,739	1,798,165	337,939	7,005,421
April	3,114,435	2,165,550	1,811,381	280,490	6,939,254
May	3,114,435	2,123,894	1,865,173	327,445	6,704,678

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	5,744,800	2,313,599	2,221,788	628,902	9,383,841
February	5,758,920	2,369,356	2,277,490	634,823	9,582,402
March	5,752,440	2,306,449	2,392,370	683,697	9,753,751
April	5,759,320	2,338,777	2,751,292	695,394	961,055
May	5,759,320	2,233,824	2,582,860	700,422	9,903,638

## BANK OF TORONTO.

	Capital. \$	Circulation. \$	Deposits. \$	Specie. \$	Discounts \$
January.....	417,465	301,771	137,816	88,495	672,979
February.....	421,270	298,964	140,368	98,629	654,819
March.....	422,210	273,068	127,122	82,754	633,718
April.....	422,750	268,911	130,933	85,242	618,267
May.....	426,239	259,731	111,386	72,842	647,454

## ONTARIO BANK, BOWMANVILLE.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	183,154	197,417	22,924	14,888	253,519
February.....	189,431	161,482	15,629	24,324	318,624
March.....	191,262	145,553	17,499	31,632	327,114
April.....	196,938	113,930	18,897	16,180	314,406
May.....	203,313	197,333	21,841	31,794	290,234

## Bank of Montreal—Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Montreal was, in accordance with its charter, held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of the Bank.

The Hon. Peter McGill, President of the Bank, being called to the chair, after a few words in reference to, and congratulating the stockholders upon, the generally prosperous state of the affairs of the Corporation, which had permitted the declaration of a dividend of 4 per cent. on its stock, for the past half-year, notwithstanding the commercial difficulties of 1857, called upon Mr. Davidson, the Manager, who read the following

*Report of the Directors to the Stockholders, at their Fortieth Annual General Meeting, held 7th June, 1858.*

In their last Report to the Stockholders, the Directors expressed a feeling of apprehension with regard to the prospects of commercial affairs in Canada.

Allusion was then made to the very large expenditure of foreign capital upon various public works, and to the extremely high prices which the agricultural products of the country had for some years commanded, as having produced a period of great activity and prosperity in every branch of trade. But the important influences which had thus stimulated and expanded the general business of the country, having ceased to exist, a corresponding reaction seemed to be inevitable, and the directors were, therefore, impressed with the necessity for the exercise of more than ordinary caution in estimating the position and the prospects of the Bank.

Subsequent events have too clearly proved that the peculiar circumstances which appeared, at the date of the last report, to threaten the prosperity of the country, would, of themselves, have given rise to more serious commercial embarrassment than the Directors had anticipated.

The causes referred to were, however, greatly aggravated by a partial failure of the last harvest, and by the extraordinary crisis which has lately affected the mercantile communities of this continent and of Great Britain, one injurious effect of which has been to deprive Canada of favourable markets for her chief articles of export.

The past year has been characterized by great difficulty and derangement in commercial and monetary affairs. It must, however, be regarded as a subject for congratulation, that during a financial crisis, which led to a suspension of specie payments by nearly all the monied institutions of the United States, the Canadian Banks have been able to maintain their position, and that their issues have not been discredited, nor their convertibility suspended.

It has been the policy of the Bank, during the pressure, to extend to its customers as large an amount of accommodation as possible, and to afford such facilities in connection with the produce and general business of the country as considerations of safety and prudence would warrant. The Directors have the satisfaction of knowing that the course pursued by the Bank has been appreciated, and has also been attended with satisfactory results.

It could not be supposed that so critical a period would be passed without subjecting the Bank to a diminution of profits, as well as to more direct loss. Keeping in view, however, the extent of the Bank's business, and the wide area over which it is spread, it will be found that the loss sustained by bad debts is less than might be anticipated. The Directors have also satisfaction in being enabled to state that it has been in their power to make ample provision for all the bad and doubtful dependencies of the Bank without reducing the dividends, except to the extent of one per cent for the first six months of the year, and without encroaching upon the Rest, which remains as before, at \$740,000, [£185,000.]

The profits for the year, after defraying all			
current expenses, amount to.....	£113,524	13	7
Less the tax paid to Government.....	3,738	12	6
	<u>£117,262</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
			\$574,658 71
			<u>13,954 50</u>
			\$559,144 21
The dividend paid 1st Dec.			
at 3 per cent.....	£12,174	11	6
			\$169,898 30
Do. recently declared at 4			
per cent.....	57,469	9	4
	<u>£ 69,644</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
			\$229,877 87
			<u>\$399,776 17</u>
Leaving a balance of.....	£ 39,812	0	3
			\$159,368 04

Of this sum, \$152,385 98 [£38,208 19s 11d.], together with the balance of unappropriated profit remaining on hand at the close of the previous year, have been availed of to cover the loss sustained from bad debts, and to make provision for what may be regarded as doubtful, leaving a balance of \$6,532 06 [£1,633 0s. 4d.] at the credit of Profit and Loss to be carried forward to next year.

A general statement of the affairs of the Bank, in the usual form, is submitted for the information of the Stockholders.

During the past year the payments upon new stock have amounted to \$249,580 [£62,395], and the paid up capital is now \$5,759,320, [£1,439,830.]

The Directors have lately, in conjunction with other Banking institutions, presented a petition to the Legislature, praying for a repeal of the Usury Laws, in the belief that such a measure would not only be attended with

advantage to the Bank, but would also greatly tend to promote the commercial and industrial interests of the country. The Directors are glad to find that this subject is now engaging the attention of the Legislature.

As regards the future prospects of the Bank, no improvement in the general condition of commercial affairs is as yet apparent, and the contraction of business, together with the depression which pervades every branch of trade, having naturally an unfavorable influence upon the interests of the Bank, and interfere with the advantageous employment of its funds.

The Directors, however, while they cannot entertain the hope that there will be any rapid return to a decidedly prosperous state, are still of opinion that a gradual revival in trade may be confidently looked for.

The stock sustained by nearly all classes in the community, has been undoubtedly severe, but it must be borne in mind that these causes which combined to produce a degree of prosperity to some extent fictitious, and to engender a spirit of speculation and overtrading, have, at the same time had the effect of materially developing the resources of the Province, and greatly adding to its wealth and importance. The railroads and other public works also remain to exert a very beneficial influence upon the welfare and progress of the country.

P. MCGILL, *President.*

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Capital Stock paid up .....	£1,439,830	0	0	\$5,759,320	00
Circulation .....	581,694	5	0	2,328,777	00
Deposits .....	626,715	19	3	2,506,863	84
Dividends Unclaimed .....	3,637	19	11	11,551	59
Half-Yearly dividend, 4 per cent. payable 1st June, 1858 .....	57,469	9	1	229,877	87
Reserve .....	185,009	0	0	740,690	00
	£2,897,347	13	6	\$11,589,390	70
Gold and Silver Coin on hand .....	£173,848	14	4	\$695,354	87
Government Securities .....	150,275	0	0	601,100	00
Balances due by other Banks .....	54,668	1	5	218,672	28
Notes and Cheques of other Banks .....	31,847	3	8	127,588	73
Bank Premises at Montreal and at Branches and Agencies .....	83,694	16	7	334,779	32
Notes and Bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads .....	2,493,013	17	6	9,612,655	59
	£2,897,347	13	6	\$11,589,390	70

*Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 30th April, 1858.*

The following resolutions were then moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Robert Anderson, Esq., seconded by William B. Cumming, Esq.,— That Messrs. John Greenshields, Alexander Clerk, and William Rae, be the Scrutinizers on the present occasion.

Moved by Mr. Holton, seconded by the Hon. John Melson,— That the Report of the Directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution amongst the Stockholders.

Moved by John Boston, Esq., seconded by John Smith, Esq.,—That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the President, Vice President, and Directors, for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

Moved by William Molsom, Esq., seconded by Dr. Campbell,—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to D. Davidson, Esq., the Cashier, to the Managers, Agents, and other Officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year.

Moved by D. Kinnear, Esq., seconded by Walter Benny, Esq.,—That the ballot now open for the election of Directors be kept open until four o'clock, and no longer; and that until that hour, and for that purpose only, this Meeting be continued.

The following is the Report of the Scrutineers:—

*Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 7th June, 1858.*

SIR:—At the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, held in the Bank this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:—Hon. Peter McGill, Thos. B. Anderson, Duncan Finlayson, Benjamin Hines, James Logan, John Redpath, Thomas Ryan, Henry Thomas, David Torrance.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

JOHN GREENSHIELDS, ALEXANDER CLERK, WILLIAM RAE.	}	Scrutineers.
--	---	--------------

D. DAVIDSON, Esq., *Cashier.*

### Bank Statements and the Tariff.

We find the following suggestions in a late number of the *Montreal Gazette*. The great difficulty in the way of the Banks furnishing weekly statements, would probably be the obtaining early returns from the numerous Branches:—

“SIR—There are two things of special interest to persons engaged in commerce, which have been already brought before the public without avail, and therefore a further reference to them at this time—if it do no good—can do no harm. I will classify them:—

“1st. The necessity for the *weekly* publication of the Bank Statements, in a complete form, instead of monthly, as at present.

“I say complete, for the reason that the present monthly statements are frequently published incomplete in consequence of the absence of returns from all the Banks. If the law provides, which I presume it does, for Bank returns being rendered to the Auditor General at certain dates by all means let the law be complied with—let who may suffer the consequences. By the weekly publication of the circulation, deposits, discounts and specie, the public will be enabled to judge of the course of the currency, and to regulate their dealings accordingly. The monthly statements, as published at present, create little or no interest, for the simple reason that in this age of rapid progress, they are found to refer to a date too remote to be of much practical

benefit. It is desirable, then, that the weekly publication of the Bank Statements, showing the condition of all the Banks in the Province, should be commenced forthwith, for the information and security of the public.

"2nd. The desirableness of the conversion of our Customs Tariff of duties on merchandise into dollars and cents, instead of pounds, shillings and pence, and into the decimal system of weights, instead of the cwt. and ton of 2240 pounds.

"Those who are engaged in foreign correspondence, particularly across the line 45—as well as those who have calculations to make—re-live the difficulty of the present anomalous system. Besides, apart from the inconveniences which grow out of the matter, as our currency is rapidly shaping itself so as to conform with the decimal principle, which form it will soon altogether attain, it does seem irregular and out of place that our tariff should not be made to correspond.

"If Mr. Cayley, the Inspector General, desires to win the good opinion of the mercantile body, and at the same time effect two useful reforms, he will lose no time in carrying into effect the pressing requirements here referred to.

"R. S. T.

"Montreal, June 3rd. 1858."

#### Municipal Debentures.

We find the following suggestions thrown out in the London correspondence of the *Leader* :—

It is quite astonishing (and to this important fact you ought to call the serious attention both of the Government, and the Legislative Council and Assembly,) how little the value of Canadian securities is known, even in London. Provincial debentures of the Government are easily disposed of, because the interest is payable with Messrs. Glynn and Barrings, but as regards the Municipal Loan Fund and Debentures, capitalists will not take the trouble to enquire into their merits, simply because neither principal nor interest is payable in London, and for other important reasons, which I will explain in my next. You may therefore judge the difficulty Agents experience in trying to dispose of the bonds of Toronto, Hamilton, and other Canadian Cities, if it requires so much trouble to negotiate Municipal Loan Debentures which, in point of fact, are almost as good investments as Provincial Debentures. I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of our Stock Brokers that all such loans are passed by a by-law of a County Council; that it must be approved or disapproved by the majority of the electors, and be sanctioned by the Governor General in Council; that they are issued by the Receiver General, and that all the goods and chattels of the inhabitants of the Municipality, issuing these debentures, are liable both for interest and principal. One fact is certain, that if people will not take the trouble to enquire into the merits of debentures issued by the Towns of Manchester, or Liverpool, or Hull, because the interest and principal is not made payable in London, can it be surprising that they will not take the trouble to make enquiry respecting debentures issued 4,000 miles from London, the interest in lieu of being made payable in London, being payable at the Office of the Receiver General of Canada?

I feel it my duty to be candid, in order that your Government may see at once the necessity of enabling the Municipalities who have issued Debentures to replace them by others, for the same amount of principal, in Dollars and Pounds Sterling, payable at Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co., and Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Were this important change to be effected the Municipal Loan Fund debentures would be readily disposable at a premium almost equal to that of the Provincial one, and agents would not have to waste their time in fruitlessly (in many instances) attempting to convince people against their will, and who generally remain of the same opinion still. Mr. Buchanan, or Mr. John Cameron, or some other intelligent member ought to bring these facts under the notice of the House. The fact of the matter is this, Canada wants an Agent in London whose duty it would be to give information which could be relied upon.

## JOURNAL OF INSURANCE.

### INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN CANADA.

CANADIAN OFFICES.	HEAD OFFICE.
Canada Life Assurance Company.....	Hamilton.
British America Fire and Marine Insurance Company.....	Toronto.
Provincial Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....	do.
Western Fire and Marine Assurance Co.....	do.
Provident Life Assurance and Investment Co.....	do.
Erie and Ontario Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....	Niagara.
Montreal Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....	Montreal.
Montreal Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....	do.
Cobourg Mutual Fire Ins Co.....	Cobourg.
Home District Mutual Ins. Co.....	Toronto.
British America Friendly Society.....	Montreal
Niagara District Mutual Fire Ins Co.....	St. Catharines.
Farmers' Fire Insurance Company.....	Hamilton.
Gore District Mutual Fire.....	Brantford, C.W
Imperial Fire, Marine and Life.....	Quebec
Johnstown District Mutual Fire.....	Brockville.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.....	Prescott, C. W.
Midland District—Fire.....	Kingston.
Mutual Fire.....	Beauharnois.
Niagara District Mutual—Fire.....	St. Catharines.
Quebec Fire Insurance Company.....	Quebec.
Stanstead Mutual—Fire.....	Stanstead.

#### ENGLISH OFFICES.

Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company.....	Liverpool.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.....	London.
London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company..	do.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company.....	do.
Britannia Life Insurance Company of London.....	do.

Colonial Life Assurance Company.....	Edinburgh.
Eagle Life Insurance Co. of London, England.....	London.
International Life Assurance Company.....	do.
Professional Life Assurance Company.....	do.
Unity Fire and Life Assurance Company.....	do.
Beacon Fire and Life Insurance Company.....	do.
Anchor Fire Insurance Company.....	do.

UNITED STATES OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE

Great eastern Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ....	Philadelph.
Ætna, Fire, Life and Marine Ins. Co. ....	Hartford.
Home Ins. Co. ....	New York.
Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co. ....	Hartford.
Farmers and Mechanics' Ins. Co. ....	Philade'phia.
Continental Ins. Co. ....	do.
Exchange Mut. Ins. Co. ....	do.
Mutual Life Ass. Co. ....	New York.
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. ....	Newark.
North-Western Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ....	Oswego.
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. ....	New York.
Buffalo Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ....	Buffalo.
Star Fire Insurance Co. ....	Ogdensburg
Hartford Fire Insurance Co. ....	Hartford.

Life Insurance—The thirty days grace.

The following circular has been issued by the Canada Life Assurance Company :—

Hamilton, May 18, 1858.

SIR.—I beg to call your attention to the following extract from the Minutes of the Board of Directors under this date, by which all claims are hereafter admitted and paid, notwithstanding the death of the Assured within the so-called "days of grace:"—

"The Directors have considered the recent agitation amongst Life Assurance Companies on the subject of "days of grace," and are not unmindful of the peculiar advantages announced by many such Companies in reference to the question.

"They avow that the Conditions of Assurance of the Canada Life Assurance Company have hitherto been based upon the common-sense view that each year's premium is intended to cover an assurance for a year; and while they have reluctantly yielded to the custom of extending "days of grace," they have hitherto made such grace contingent upon the life of the Assured. The violation of a just principle of assurance, by the extension of days of grace, has led to the result which might have been anticipated, viz: that the grace has been held to constitute a thirteen months' assurance, and, like many other *ad captandum* inducements set forth in the spirit of rivalry, has led to the



necessity for further deviations from correct principles, in the hope of securing a popularity not always attainable by the intrinsic merits of the Company seeking it.

"The Directors do not feel justified in placing themselves in hostility to the present popular demand; while, therefore, they contend for the justice and honesty of their existing conditions, and have carefully carried out to the letter all engagements made or promises offered, they yield to this demand by declaring that, hereafter, they are prepared, in the event of the Assured dying within the "thirty days of grace," and before payment of the premium, to hold the Policy valid and all alive,—the premium and, if after the tenth day, the fine also, in terms of the Conditions, being deducted from the sum assured."

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS M. SIMONS, *Secretary.*

---

## TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

### THE FORWARDING INTERESTS.

We published in the *Canadian Merchants' Magazine* for July, 1857<sup>2</sup> Vol. I No. 3, the petition of certain Forwarders, representing the great injury done to their business and property by the Grand Trunk Railway, and we find another petition has been presented this Session, still more numerous signed and by gentlemen whose names are intimately associated with almost every enterprise connected with our shipping interests. We have long been convinced that a great mistake was made in the location of that truly national work, the Grand Trunk Railway. It might have been made to serve all the purposes for which it was built much more efficiently without any serious injury to the business of the St. Lawrence. Instead of running along the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, it ought to have been built forty or fifty miles inland, thus opening up the entire back country, and creating an amount of local traffic now undeveloped, and promoting the settlement of the country. Such a line could have been built much cheaper, and enabled the company to run numerous branch lines to the frontier, which, instead of diminishing the trade of numerous villages on the line, as at present, would have largely increased that business. This was our view at the time the road was built, and every day convinces us of the soundness of that view. Unfortunately, the "great future" was overlooked by our Legislators, and the immediate advantages to be realized in speculations in village lots and town property was too powerful to be resisted. It now becomes the duty of the Government to reconcile, as far as possible, these conflicting interests, and we trust everything will be done that is possible to assist the forwarding interests of the Province.

TORONTO, June 1st, 1858.

*To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled:*

The Petition of the undersigned, General Forwarding Merchants and Steamboat Owners, respectfully sheweth:

That the depressed condition of the Provincial Inland Marine urgently requires the intervention of your Honourable House.

That the damage sustained by this branch of Commerce, during the past three years, by depreciation of stock and loss of business, amounts, at a moderate estimate, to five hundred thousand pounds currency.

That the larger proportion of this loss and depreciation of stock is attributable solely to the influence of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the use made by that corporation of Government grants, which have enabled it to reduce the price of transport during summer months so exceedingly low, that the existing competition, while unremunerative to the Company, is ruinous to your petitioners.

That the policy of the Canadian people has hitherto been, the encouragement of private enterprise, as most conducive to the general good; but the aid afforded the Grand Trunk Railway Company has destroyed equilibrium and given to that line an undue advantage over water communication.

That your Petitioners, while not expecting your Honourable House to interfere in the management of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, cannot avoid remarking that the extreme variations of its Freight Tariff, (at least 100 per cent. between winter and summer rates,) tend rather to crush all competition than to benefit trade; it being morally certain that when the business and interests of your petitioners have been ruined, the public will be forced to bear, in its full extent, the evil of a most oppressive monopoly.

That your petitioners, unable, from the cause recited, to compete successfully with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, confidently appeal to your Honourable House for relief from the disadvantage under which they now labour, feeling certain that the love of justice, innate in every British subject, will secure for their claim a favourable hearing.

That the slight reduction of Tolls recently made by order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, is inadequate to the exigencies of the case: freights having been reduced in a much greater ratio, the outlay for Toll is still very disproportionate, amounting to one-sixth of the entire receipts.

Wherefore, your petitioners most earnestly and respectfully pray your Honourable House to consider their prayer of their humble petition, and grant such relief as your Honourable House may deem proper and expedient in the premises.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Jones, Black & Co.; Jaques, Tracy & Co.; Henderson, Holcomb & Co.; John MacPherson & Co.; L. Renaud & Frere; David Torrance; M. K. Dickinson; J. J. Jones; Wm. Bowen; O. S. Gildersleeve; Calvin & Breck; John Hamilton; Joseph Doyle; Charles Perry; Geo. H. Wyatt; A. Heron; J. A. Glassford.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Quantity and Value of Goods enumerated in the Reciprocity Treaty—being the growth and produce of the United States and imported into Canada during the Years 1856 and 1857.

Articles.	Quantity.	1856.			1857.			
		Value.			Value.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Animals.....No.	16,700	118,471	6	2	19,530	114,007	6	1
Ashes.....		1,739	5	5		4,532	1	2
Bark.....Cords.	503	551	6	3	1,209	1,375	0	7
Broom Corn.....		9,825	15	9		8,217	7	10
Burr and Grindstones.....		4,451	11	5		4,166	8	1
Butter.....Cwt.	2,300	11,241	11	10	1,959	9,974	7	1
Cheese....."	13,800	38,415	0	0	14,550	38,067	5	2
Coal.....Tons.	84,000	96,340	4	7	94,816	100,074	3	11
Cotton Wool.....		4,383	11	5		879	2	2
Dye Stuffs.....		6,453	8	11		4,155	18	10
Eggs.....Doz.	64,005	2,643	1	9	118,488	4,614	10	11
Fish.....		38,132	13	9		20,153	13	7
Fish Oil.....Gals.	283,158	63,297	17	10	109,235	48,392	16	4
Fish, products of.....		72	8	1		9	19	2
Firewood.....Cords.	24,717	15,115	8	11	31,472	16,054	11	3
Fruit—Fresh.....		11,515	13	4		8,024	1	8
"—Dried.....		34,395	19	9		39,310	19	6
Flax, Hemp and Tow, un- manuf. pared.....		26,270	12	11		18,856	14	2
Flour.....Brls.	138,100	199,320	5	0	212,619	242,758	7	11
Furs, Seal and Tails, un- dressed.....		13,707	7	11		22,205	14	11
Grain of all kinds.....Bus.	3,453,211	675,875	11	03,726	816	867,684	11	11
Gypsum.....		1,560	12	3		1,973	13	1
Hides and Pelts.....		29,090	0	0		25,090	0	0
Lard.....		35,533	1	4		14,684	18	6
Manures.....		2,774	19	11		4,198	16	4
Meal.....Brls.	9,900	9,178	18	10	14,209	13,173	18	10
Meat of all kinds.....Cwt.	158,800	551,412	13	6	99,327	225,816	1	11
Ores of Metals.....		1,388	0	0		2,980	10	0
Pitch and Tar.....Brls.	2,300	1,964	12	6	2,355	2,066	13	6
Plants and Shrubs.....		15,839	15	1		12,787	4	6
Poultry.....		1,735	5	2		2,911	6	6
Rags.....		217	15	0		983	15	0
Rice.....Cwt.	8,300	10,642	15	4	5,559	5,539	0	10
Seeds.....		16,926	5	1		36,853	16	5
Slate.....		5,939	11	10		4,480	7	6
Stone and Marble, un- wrought.....		15,947	12	5		18,664	12	3
Tallow.....Lbs.	3,112,500	88,850	5	73,518	689	89,392	7	5
Timber and Lumber.....		33,421	17	0		35,719	18	6
Tobacco, manufac- ture.....Lbs.	536,183	26,739	18	16	959,896	36,033	8	0
Turpentine.....		6	18	8				
Vegetables.....		8,514	17	4		16,477	1	1
Wool.....		5,205	5	9		10,617	7	0
<b>Total.</b>		<b>2,020,705</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>2,160,510</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>

## The Liverpool Fleet from Cleveland.

To-morrow morning the steamer *May Queen*, having on board the Mayor and City Council, the Light Artillery, and a number of invited guests, will tow out four vessels of the Liverpool fleet. A salute will be fired from the shore at the departure of the fleet, and another from the *May Queen* when she bids them farewell. The vessels now lie in the river, dressed in colors, and numbers of persons have visited the docks to-day to see the two new crafts, which are among the boats to sail to-morrow. The barque *D. C. Pierce* and the bark *H. E. Howe*, lying opposite each other in the river, are two of the handsomest models that ever floated on the lakes, and will do credit to Cleveland shipbuilding wherever they may go. That the European trade will be a permanent and valuable addition to our lake commerce, is now beyond all cavil, and it must be borne in mind that it was a Cleveland keel that first ploughed the waters between Lake Erie and the River Mersey, that it was Cleveland enterprise that took hold of the experiment when it was generally considered a failure, and that Cleveland capital and Cleveland vessels have now nearly the entire trade to themselves. Already the following, owned and loaded by Cleveland capital, have sailed from this port for Liverpool this season: the *Black Hawk* and *Chieftain*, owned by A. H. Barney, and loaded by A. H. Barney and D. C. Pierce, and the *R. H. Harmon*, owned and fitted out by T. P. Handy. To-morrow will leave for Liverpool, the *D. B. Sexton*, owned and loaded by T. P. Handy; the *Correspondent*, owned and loaded by N. M. Standart, and the *D. C. Pierce*, owned by her builders, Quayle & Martin, and loaded by them and D. C. Pierce. At the same time will sail the *H. E. Howe*, owned by her builder, R. Calkins, and chartered by A. H. Barney and D. C. Pierce. The *J. F. Warner*, owned and loaded by T. P. Handy, and the *C. J. Kershaw*, owned and loaded by D. C. Pierce, will leave in a few days for the same destination. Other boats are preparing and will speedily follow.

All these boats have been loaded with black walnut lumber and staves, with the exception of the schooner *Correspondent*, which takes out a cargo of wheat, which is now being thoroughly cleaned, and intended as a sample of what our good Western wheat is. She is to bring back a cargo of Liverpool salt.

We are not afraid to let the reputation of our city, as a shipbuilding Port, rest on the merits of the new boats we are sending out. We would also impress upon our Liverpool friends the advantages of this port as a place of distribution for consignments of English goods for the West. It is the first port on the Lakes having direct railroad and canal connections with the entire Western and Southern country. Our railroads and waterways stretch out like a fan to the West and South, having unbroken chains of communication reaching from the extreme North-west to the extreme South-west. With Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and all the cities on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the country tributary to them, our communications are direct. The natural lake port of entry for the European business of these cities is Cleveland, and to this place the trade from Europe to the West and South-west will undoubtedly flow.—*Cleveland Herald*

## The British Mercantile Marine.

A return has been laid before the British Parliament showing the number and tonnage of British registered vessels, distinguishing sailing vessels from steamers, and the number of men employed in them, in each year from 1853 to 1857, embracing vessels registered in the Channel Islands, but not those belonging to Colonial ports, nor river steamers employed in the conveyance of passengers only. The number of sailing vessels increased during the five years, from 17,567 to 18,429, and the amount of their aggregate tonnage from 3,511,827 tons to 3,830,119 tons, but the number of men employed diminished from 155,000 to 151,434. The increase in the steam mercantile navy was much greater. In 1853 the number was 639, having an aggregate tonnage of 218,260 tons, and employing 17,519 men; in 1857 there were 880, whose aggregate tonnage was 381,363 tons, and which gave employment to 24,953 men. The total, last year, therefore, was 19,328 vessels; aggregate tonnage, 4,211,482 tons, employing 176,387 men. Of these vessels, 9,675 sailors and 388 steamers were employed solely as home-trading ships. 1,098 sailing vessels and 66 steamers were employed partly as home-traders and partly as foreign-going ships; and 7,655 sailors and 445 men solely as foreign-going vessels. The Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen states that, as regards foreign-going ships, it is possible that the returns may include some which have now ceased to exist, or which are no longer employed as British ships; but such vessels have, whenever it was found possible to ascertain the fact, been struck off and in no case has any ship been included which has not been reported as a foreign-going ship within four years. No home trade ship is included which has not been reported within one year. The return of men is exclusive of masters; but a small deduction should be made for men, who after being discharged from one ship, join another immediately, the former vessels remaining in port.

---

The "Leviathan" Steamship.

We find the following particulars respecting the Great Leviathan in a late number of the *Leader*:—

All doubts regarding the route on which the Leviathan will be placed have been set at rest by the Directors of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company. We received intelligence by the Asia's mails that they have resolved, after the most mature deliberation, to place her on the line between England and the United States; running in connection with the London and North Western Railway Company of England, and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The reason which contributed chiefly to this decision is, that this route offers a larger passenger traffic, than is to be found elsewhere in any part of the globe; having averaged each year, during the last fourteen years, upwards of 300,000 persons. In this number are included the passengers to and from Canada, as well as the United States. At the estimated speed of 16 knots an hour, this monster vessel will perform the *trajet* between Holyhead or Liverpool and Portland in seven days. This reduction of the time occupied in the voyage will probably be found the greatest of

the many recommendations which this vessel will present. To all who are stinted for time, or to whom time is an important object—and this is the case with most persons who cross the Atlantic on commercial errands—this advantage will be properly appreciated. Another class of persons, those who travel for pleasure, having generally a great horror of long voyages. Thousands have crossed the Atlantic since the voyage has been reduced to ten or twelve days, who could never have been induced to encounter the uncertainties of a five, six, or ten weeks' passage, in a sailing vessel. And there is yet a large number to whom a ten or twelve days' passage is too tedious and too long? presenting nothing but unpleasant visions of sea-sickness and stifling state rooms, with all the accompanying annoyances which a sea voyage of even moderate length presents to the majority of landsmen. The experience of a passage from Dover to Calais is quite enough for many persons. And there are thousands who, though they would not hesitate to undertake a seven days' voyage, would yet shrink from the idea of cooping themselves up in a steamer for nearly twice that length of time, on a stretch. Then it is intended to make in the scale of passage money, reductions "proportioned" to that of the time in which the voyage will be made. First class passengers will be charged £21 stg; second class, £12; which is less than the rate charged by at least one of the lines at present on this route; and third class passengers will be taken at £6 or £7; rates scarcely above those now charged by sailing vessels, which consume, on an average, forty-five days in the passage. Taking the saving of time into account, the Leviathan's rates of fare will be far cheaper than those of any other line of ocean steamers; a recommendation which all classes of passengers will appreciate.

The effect of the competition of the Leviathan on other lines, should she answer the not unreasonable expectations formed of her, will be disastrous. Few persons will like to consent to remain at sea twelve days on a passage which can be accomplished in ten. Certainly none will do it, unless some countervailing advantage be offered, or they are enabled to find room in the Leviathan. No such advantage will be found in the cost of passage, unless a reduction, would probably prove ruinous, be made by the existing lines. Their only chance will be in a reduction of fare; but whether they can reduce it so much below the announced rates of the Leviathan as to make it an object to travellers, and still do a paying business, is doubtful, if indeed its impossibility is not uncertain. As the Leviathan will only be able to carry about one-tenth of the passengers crossing the Atlantic, there will still be left plenty for the other steamers. But she will not take the cream of the passenger traffic; and if the existing lines of Atlantic steamers can manage to live on the skimmed milk of emigrant traffic, they may still be able to keep themselves afloat. If the Canadian line should suffer in conjunction with the Cunard, we shall at least have the consolation, that there is a prospect that a service for which we are now paying a heavy annual bonus will ultimately be performed for nothing. A difficulty will arise about the mail arrangements; for it would be absurd to confide the mails to a line that consumes four or five days more than the estimated run of the Leviathan.

This mammoth vessel, the success of which will create a complete revolution in ocean steam navigation, will be an important feeder to our Provincial Railway. It is calculated that she will make at least seven double voyages

a year—perhaps eight or nine—carrying 4,200 passengers on the out and home voyage. This would make 15,200 passengers each way; but as a much larger number comes west than goes east, it would probably be safe to say, that the Leviathan will bring across the Atlantic over 20,000 passengers yearly. Of these a considerable proportion—all whose destination is Canada, the Middle or Western States—will go to swell the traffic of the Grand Trunk. For this advantage, it will be the interest of the Company to pay a bonus; and the directors of the Eastern Steamship Company calculate, that they will receive from the Grand Trunk and other Railway Companies, as a bonus £15,000 sterling a year. For expressing and the conveyance of light goods the Leviathan will possess advantages over every other steamship now on the Atlantic; and merchants and others will no doubt avail themselves of those advantages to a great extent.

After the Leviathan had been launched, it became necessary to raise a sum of £220,000 to equip her for sea. The obligations on which this amount is to be raised, are now about to be put upon the English market. The money is to be raised by the issue of 11,000 annuities to subscribers of £20 each; each subscriber to receive £5 a year for eight years, guaranteed to be paid out of the first profits of the vessel; the company reserving to itself the right of redemption any time after the 31st March, 1860, and paying £24 for every £20 annuity. The directors estimate the annual earnings of the company at £309,000, and the expense at £185,050; leaving a balance for interest and profit of £123,950, or £17,700 a voyage. Far more flattering estimates than this have been made by others. For instance, Mr. Sable, an eminent passenger and emigration agent, estimates the annual earnings of the vessel at £348,225, and the expenses at £158,191; leaving a disposable balance of £190,034, equal to £27,100 a voyage. It therefore seems reasonable to conclude that the estimate of the directors is not an extravagant one; and that the profits may be even greater than they calculate.

This attempt to revolutionize steam navigation on the ocean is a bold one. Of its success, practical and scientific men have little doubt. Still because it is an experiment, we are not justified in forming too high expectations. Of this the directors appear to have been convinced, as their estimates show. As the time for settling the question, whether the Atlantic can be crossed in seven days, and whether this feat is to be achieved by the Leviathan, draws near, the interest felt in the question will continue to increase, till it reaches an intensity only second to that of the interest now felt in the problem of the Atlantic telegraph.

### The Commerce of New Brunswick.

From New Brunswick papers we learn that the total value in sterling of all the imports into the province of New Brunswick during the year 1857 was £1,418,943; exports, £917,777. The value of the new shipping, which was about £500,000 sterling, added to the exports, would make the imports and exports about the same value.

The following are the values in sterling of the imports and exports from and to the several countries named respectively:—United Kingdom, imports,

557,104*l.*; exports, 624,442*l.* Jersey, imports, 1,194*l.*; exports, 2,994*l.* Canada, imports, 38,898*l.*; exports, 884*l.* Newfoundland, imports, 506*l.*; exports, 6,547*l.* Prince Edward's Island, imports, 15,611*l.*; exports, 9,957. Nova Scotia, imports, 150,188*l.*; exports, 77,870*l.* Barbadoes, imports, 6,579*l.*; exports, 9,165*l.* British Guiana, imports, 10*l.*; exports, 2,413*l.* Turk's Island, imports, 186*l.* Antigua, imports, 2,757*l.*; exports, 1,031*l.* France, imports, 7,284*l.*; exports, 195. United States, imports, 628,510*l.*; exports, 158,667*l.* Cuba and Porto Rico, imports, 29,906*l.*; exports, 11,127*l.* Madeira, imports, 23*l.*; exports, 969*l.* Saint Pierre Miquelon, imports, 187*l.*; exports, 950*l.* Australia, exports, 943*l.* Jamaica, exports, 1,289*l.* Spain, exports, 2,371*l.* Chili, exports, 4,345*l.* Italy, exports, 1,336*l.* Guadeloupe, exports, 250*l.*

At the port of St. John the imports for last year were 1,149,957*l.*; exports, 579,219*l.* Chatham, imports, 51,575*l.*; exports, 41,390*l.* Slippegan, imports, 5,072*l.*; exports, 13,276*l.* Dalhousie, imports, 10,462*l.*; exports, 21,531*l.* Bathurst, imports, 18,112*l.*; exports, 20,483*l.* Newcastle, imports, 42,986*l.*; exports, 64,732*l.* Richibucto, imports, 3,691*l.*; exports, 41,861*l.* Buetouche, imports, 3,436*l.*; exports, 14,014*l.* Shediac, imports, 7,150*l.*; exports, 20,179*l.* Sackville, imports, 5,690*l.*; exports, 2,306*l.* Dorchester, imports, 2,732*l.*; exports, 2,633*l.* Moncton, imports, 14,056*l.*; exports, 350*l.* Hillsborough, imports, 903*l.*; exports, 11,893*l.* Harvey, imports, 1,888*l.*; exports, 3,605*l.* Saint George, imports, 4,358*l.*; exports, 24,203*l.* St. Andrew's, imports, 37,389*l.*; exports, 7,063*l.* St. Stephen, imports, 23,634*l.*; exports, 46,305*l.* Welchpool, imports, 1,140*l.*; exports, 1,290*l.* Campbellton, imports, 12,019*l.*; exports, 72*l.* North Joggins, imports, 693*l.*; exports, 1,374*l.* No returns of trade were made up for last year at the port of Caraquet, as the Controller there died in the latter part of the year. The imports and exports for that port would probably amount each to 5,000*l.*

### Hops and Hay Exported to the United States.

By the following extract from the proceedings in Parliament, it will be seen that the injustice of which we complained in our last, has been removed:—

“Mr. Loranger brought up a message from his Excellency conveying the reply of the United States Government to the request through Lord Napier, that Hops and Hay would be admitted free of duty into the States, when exported from British colonies. The reply was that these articles would be admitted free from those colonies which granted reciprocity in that respect.”

This determination brings up the question of free trade vs protection, as it gives us the choice of reciprocal free trade, or a reciprocal duty. A gentleman connected with the Hop trade in Canada West, writes us, that we are not yet prepared for reciprocity in this article. To arrive at a just conclusion we give the following figures:—



	Imports.	Exports.
1853	£3,904 19 2	£ 378 2 11
1854	2,959 10 0	8,370 6 7
1855	3,797 12 2	2,788 5 8
1856	4,157 2 2	4,535 5 7
1857	5,235 7 6	2,393 0 0

It thus appears, that in 1854, before the admission of the American Hops free, we exported £8,370, and imported £2,959 10, from which it would appear, that a great start was made in one year, but it is evident that the trade is now declining, under the operation of the treaty. Our western Hop growers, however, could gain little, by placing a duty on the American Hops, as the exports which are now sent principally from Montreal and the Eastern Townships, would then seek the Western Market, whereas under the *now* free trade, they will all be shipped to the United States. What we complained of, was, that the United States' Tariff, charged a high duty on an article which we admitted free. We think under the new arrangement, our exports will increase, but the announcement ought to have been made earlier.

## COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

### PROVINCIAL CANALS.

#### REDUCTION OF TOLLS ON THE WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, }  
Toronto, 15th May, 1858 }

Public notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to order and direct that, upon, from and after the Eighteenth day of May instant, the following Tolls be levied on the Welland Canal, upon the Articles composing the 4th and 5th Clauses of the existing Tariff of Tolls on the Provincial Canals; and that the tolls hereinafter mentioned be levied on the St. Lawrence Canal, on Articles composing Classes Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the said Tariff such Tolls being in lieu of those now collected on the said Canals respectively upon the articles enumerated in those Classes, viz :

#### WELLAND CANAL.

##### CLASS No. 4.

Upon all Articles in this Class, 25 cents per Ton weight, instead of 30 cents.

##### CLASS No. 5.

Upon all Articles in this Class, 30 per Ton weight, instead of 45 cents.

#### ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.

##### CLASS No. 3.

Upon all Articles in this Class, 16 cents per Ton weight, up } in lieu of 20 cts.  
And the same rate down. .... }

CLASS NO. 4.

Upon all Articles in this Class, 25 cts. per Ton weight, up } in lieu of 30 cts.  
 And the same rate down..... }

CLASS NO. 5.

Upon all Articles in this Class, 30 cts. per Ton weight, up—In lieu of 35 cents.  
 Upon all Articles in this Class, 25 cts. per Ton, weight down—In lieu of 30 cts.

CLASS NO. 6.

Upon all Goods not enumerated, 80 cts. per Ton, weight, up—instead of \$1.

Upon all Goods not enumerated, 30 cts. per Ton weight, down, instead of 37½ cts.

WHEAT, FLOUR and CORN continue to be exempt from Toll through the St. Lawrence and Chambly Canals, after having passed through and paid full Tolls on the WELLAND CANAL; and

IRON of all kinds and Salt pass as usual free through the Welland Canal, after having passed through and paid full Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canal.

Of all which collectors of Provincial Canal Tolls, and all others concerned, are hereby duly informed and notified.

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

Important Departmental Circular.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. }

Toronto, 11th June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having had under consideration on the 22nd ultimo, the Departmental Circular of the Customs Department, dated 29th April, 1853, by which importers of Goods, in every case, are allowed to deduct the discount actually made for cash, or that which, according to the custom of Trade, is allowed for cash, has been pleased to rescind the same, and to direct that no such reductions be allowed hereafter, and that the duties be collected upon the amount of the invoice without regard to such discount; and notice is hereby given that such Order applies to goods then in bond, as well as goods imported since the passing of the Order in question.

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

Storage of Flour.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, }

Toronto, 31st May, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased by an order in Council, bearing this day's date, to order and direct that the storage of flour in the sheds at the Lachine Canal Basins at Montreal be, until otherwise ordered, governed by the following regulations, viz :

- 1.—Flour shall be allowed to remain in the sheds for two whole days free of charge;
- 2.—If kept there beyond two days or 48 hours, such flour to be liable to a charge of one cent per day per barrel, for the first four days after the expiration of the 48 hours of exemption;
- 3.—Should the flour be kept in the sheds beyond four days at one cent per day

per barrel, it shall be liable to pay two cents per day per barrel for every day subsequent to the expiration of such four days ;

4—Any part of a day to be considered as one day.

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

### The New Inspection of Wheat at Chicago.

We find the following in a late number of the *Chicago Press* :

Wheat which arrives in this city will hereafter be inspected according to the new system of wheat inspection, recently adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade. The qualities into which the wheat will be graded are as follows :

*Chicago Club Wheat ; No. 1, Spring Wheat ; No. 2, Spring Wheat ; Rejected Wheat.*

The "Chicago Club Wheat," grade is intended to comprise a very superior quality of spring wheat, which comes to this market, of the kind known as "Club," or equal to it in every respect. It must be entirely free of dirt, oats, or other substances—have a plump, round berry and be perfectly sound.

"No 1 spring wheat" will represent the lower qualities of that which is at present classed as "Extra." It must be perfectly free of dirt, screenings, and other substances, and be sound and dry. This grade will in all probability be our standard weight.

"No. 2 Spring wheat" will represent our common spring wheat, sound and dry, but mixed with dust, or other substances. All good wheat coming to this market in a dirty condition will be inspected into this grade.

"Rejected spring wheat" will represent all wheat coming to this market in an unsound or damaged condition, whether it be dirty or clean.

On Saturday the President and Directors of the Board of Trade were making up samples by which the inspectors are to be guided in their labors ; and we have no doubt but that the regulation will be acted up to faithfully and promptly. If damp, dusty, or foul, when it comes into this market, it will be sure to go into the bins labelled "rejected," and be sold at a low figure. It is for the interest of all grain forwarders, therefore, to clean their wheat before they put it on board of the cars. Chicago to-day ceases to offer a premium for bad wheat. The Board of Trade is determined to raise the character of our wheat in the East and in Europe. It will be a benefit to all concerned. The farmer who takes pains to raise good wheat and to keep it clean, will be rewarded by receiving a higher price than the farmer who is careless and indifferent ; while the commission merchants along the line will no longer find it for their interest to mix wheat with oats, screenings, rye and other substances.

### The Reciprocity Treaty.

A treaty extending the rights of fishing, and regulating the commerce and navigation between her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, concluded in the city of Washington on the 5th day of

June, Anno Domini 1854, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The government of the United States being equally desirous with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British north America, secured to each by Article A of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, and being also desirous to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon — that is to say, the President of the United States of America, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce and Elgin, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Governor General in and over all her Britannic Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and in and over all the Island of Prince Edward, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ART. 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States' fishermen by the above mentioned Convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish.

That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen. And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply to each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall within six months thereafter appoint a commissioner.

The said commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from common liberty of fishermen under

this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioner shall name some third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in any cause or causes on which they themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the commissioners.

The person to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

In the event of the death, absence or incapacity of either the commissioners or the arbitrators, or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining or ceasing to act as such commissioners, arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the commissioners, and of the arbitrator or umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ART. 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States, north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the said sea, the coast and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shores, with permission to land upon the said coast of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, providing that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively, free of duty.

## SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds, and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds, products of fish and all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, hoins, manure; ores of metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; fish oil; rice, broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground and unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco.

ART. 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats, and crafts, as fully as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's said subjects, it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if at any time the British government should exercise the said reserved right, the government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it thinks fit, the operation of Article 3 of the present treaty, in so far as the province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence or the canals may continue.

It is further agreed, that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts so long as the privilege of navigating the river St. Lawrence, secured by Americans by the above clause of present article, shall continue; and the government of the United States further engages to urge upon the state governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equity with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is further agreed that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied in the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory floated down that river to sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick.

ART. 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other; such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the operation of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties be-

ing at liberty to give such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by Article 4, of the present treaty, with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of Article 3 and 4 thereof.

ART. 6. And it is hereby further agreed, that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]  
ELGIN and KINCARDINE, [L. S.]

---

## JOURNAL OF MANUFACTURES.

### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

We find the following in a late number of the *Toronto Colonist*:—

The building which the Board of Agriculture has determined to erect, on the ground granted by the Government on the Garrison Reserve, for the purpose of the Provincial Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition, is already under way. The designs have been prepared by Messrs. Fleming and Schrieber, of this city, and the whole work is contracted to be done by Messrs. Smith, Burk & Co., for a trifle under £5,000.

The essential part of the building is to be constructed of cast-iron, the vertical walls of obscured glass, and the roof is to be covered with tin. Its total length will be 256 feet, and its extreme width 144 feet, which includes a covered entrance 32 feet by 16 feet, on the southern front. The total area under roof will be upwards of 2,200 superficial feet; the galleries will occupy about 11,000 feet; four spacious stairs will cover as much as 1280 superficial feet, and the whole floor space, exclusive of stairs, will be more than 32,000 superficial feet.

The competition designs were only required to give 25,000 superficial feet (floor space) in all, for the sum of £5000; so that the plans adopted and

now under contract will afford one-third more accommodation for the amount of money provided by the Committee. To give, perhaps, a better idea of the comparative cost, dimensions and simplicity of the structure, we may state that space of about 750,000 cubic feet will be enclosed within its walls and roof, which at £5000 for the whole, will be equal to less than one penny and three farthings per cubic foot.

Great care will be necessary to have every portion of the building of sufficient strength, so that there will be no risk of accident from the crowds of visitors which may be expected at each exhibition. To insure perfect safety, we believe every precaution will be taken. The iron work intended to support the galleries is calculated to bear with safety more than double the weight of human beings which can by any possibility be brought upon them. In proof of which we may state that each of the 16 feet square sections, of which the building is to be made up, will be supported by four iron girders, the breaking weight of which is calculated at 30 tons, each 16 feet square, containing 256 superficial feet; and if we assume 256 cwt. to be the maximum load which can be accumulated on this space, although it is not possible to load any surface with men to an amount equal to one hundred weight per superficial foot, we shall have 13 tons as the given weight on each square, which, when distributed over the four girders, gives about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  tons as the maximum load, each one of which will be actually proved, before it is allowed in the building, to a strain of eight tons, nearly three times the load it will ever be required to carry.

The external appearance of the building as far as we can judge from the plan although plain, is, to our eye, well proportioned, and it possesses at least one characteristic, which all structures should possess, but which many do not. It will, when completed, look in every respect suitable for the purpose for which it is to be erected.

We believe the whole of the iron work must be prepared and erected in about one month from the present time. The glass, which is the same as that used in the Dublin exhibition, will be out from England in about six weeks, and the whole building must be completed and ready for occupation, by the first day of September, to effect which the energy and resources of the parties in whose hands the work is placed, will be, in some degree, taxed.

---

### CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Wednesday we had occasion to visit Dundas, whose water privileges are destined at some future day to make it the Lowell of Western Canada. While there, we were invited to go over the establishment of John Gait-hore, Esq., who is making the castings for the Hamilton water works. The casting of the walking beam, weighing seven tons, was most successfully completed while we were present, and was said to be perfect in every point of view. We also noticed some fine specimens of loam casting—an entirely new process in Upper Canada. The moulding shops in this establishment are very extensive, and are supplied with three large cranes on an improved principle, requiring very little manual labor to move the heaviest weights. In the same shop is a large cupola in course of erection, for the purpose of



casting the entablature and other bearers for our water works. When this cupola is finished, Mr. Gartshore will be in a position to produce casings weighing 20 tons and under. In the boiler shops we observed four boilers, 6 feet in diameter, and 30 feet long, also two locomotive boilers for the Port Dalhousie Railway Company. The manufacture of Burr millstones is also carried on to a large extent. Mr. Gartshore employs about 150 hands and pays weekly nearly \$1,500 in wages.

---

### The Manufacturing of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

We have more than once through our columns, urged upon the notice of our western readers, the importance of turning their attention to the manufacture of ashes. No one item of our available exports, is of higher importance to the community than is that of pot and pearl ashes. In a country where it is of the highest importance that the vast tracts of wild land should be cleared up, land too, covered with a heavy growth of timber, useless in the main for other purposes than the manufacturing of ashes, it needs only that the subject be looked into, in order to discover its utility, feasibility, and its importance. Now that wheat growing cannot be counted upon with the same degree of certainty of success, that once attended this branch of industry, and when timber for foreign export is yearly growing less, the article of ashes too much neglected hitherto, should receive the attention of the holder of wild lands, the merchant, and the philanthropist. With a proper attention to this branch of commerce, the amount of our exports might be doubled, whilst by the operation, our waste lands would be at once brought into a productive state. Let it be borne in mind that, however depressed the general trade may be, and however low priced farm produce may be, and however difficult it may be to obtain cash for such produce, that ashes seldom if ever fall below a paying figure, whilst they never fail to command cash, and a ready sale. The necessary outlay for the manufacture of pots is by no means large, and the science of manufacturing them is of easy attainment. The present prices are such as would be highly remunerative to the manufacturer, as indeed they have been for years, and are likely to continue so. At the price they now sell for in Montreal, a barrel of pots would bring in that market about \$40, whilst the cost of manufacturing, apart from the labor required to clear the land, which has to be performed if it be made available for agriculture, whether the ashes are saved or no, would not exceed one fourth of the above sum, leaving a clear profit of \$30 per barrel, or three hundred per cent. Of course this calculation is based on the supposition, that the land is to be cleared off in a workmanlike manner, leaving the ashes uncared for. For example: If a holder of wild lands wishes to clear up his farm, so as to make it available for crops, the dividend per barrel of the expenses, consequent upon the erection of suitable works for the manufacture of pot-ashes, together with the cost of saving the ashes, and the manufacture of the same, would not exceed \$10 per barrel, which at present prices would bring in market about \$40. That we are not out of the way in our calculation may be inferred from the fact, that many parties in the eastern section of this Province, go into the

woods, and cut and burn the timber on lands not belonging to them, for the privilege of having the ashes, and make good wages by the operation. We may also state that in no part of the Province is there finer timber for the manufacture of ashes, than is to be found in abundance in Kent, and the adjoining Counties.

#### PEARLS.

The manufacture of pearl-ashes requires more capital as well as more skill, than pots. If some of our merchants, however, would take it in hand to erect a pearling works, it would in our opinion, benefit the country and prove remunerative to the manufacturer. It would also be a great help to the poorer classes of settlers on new lands, as they could make black salts, out of which the pearls are manufactured, with even less capital and less skill than what is required in the manufacture of pot ashes.—*Kent Advertiser.*

---

#### Domestic Manufactures.

The following significant remarks occur in a letter of the Chicago correspondent of the *Buffalo Express*:—

“Thank God this beautiful weather is reviving hope as to the future. We are now hearing stories of immense corn crops, which were not sown until the last week in May; and there seems a pretty general feeling that things are not so bad after all. One thing, however, is certain, business is wretched. The consumption of goods has dwindled to the smallest point. I believe that this is wholesome, but the present effects upon all commercial interests are most embarrassing. That a reaction must occur is certain, but when or how? Well, I believe, that we shall have a much better state of things next fall, and that the attention of the country will be much directed to the importance of domestic manufactures—*domestic manufactures*—that is the key to the national wealth of America.”

In the same letter we find the following remarkable passage but cannot see the necessity of seeking war with England in order to build up manufactures—that could be done much more effectually by re-adjusting their tariff. “Nor am I insensible to the important benefits which would eventually result to this country from a long continued fight with England. One of these stand out conspicuous—the *certainty of Manufacturing independence*. Let the Manufacturers of this country have a security of the American Market for ten years, and they will be independent of foreign competition.”

---

#### Origin of the Glasgow Manufactures.

On this subject a correspondent sends us the following interesting information, which he has taken from Ure’s “History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride:”

Towards the middle of the last century, two young men of the name of Wilson, the one from Blakelield, and the other from its neighbourhood, repaired to the city of Glasgow, and there commenced business. The sameness of name having, however, occasioned frequent mistakes in the way of

trade, the one was distinguished from the other by the *cognomen*, "Flakefield,"—the place of his birth. His real surname soon became obsolete; and the name of Flakefield, in place of Wilson, descended to his posterity.

To this man's son the now flourishing city of Glasgow is in a great measure indebted for her rise to opulence and grandeur. Flakefield put one of his sons to the weaving trade. The youth, after learning the business, enlisted, about the year 1671, in the regiment of the Cameronians, but was afterwards draughted into the Scottish Guards. During the course of the war Flakefield's regiment being ordered to the continent, he there procured a blue and white chequered handkerchief which had been woven in Germany, and which greatly struck his fancy. He thought that, were he fortunate enough to return to his native city he would attempt a manufacture of the same kind. With the greatest care the soldier-weaver preserved a fragment of the cloth; and being disbanded in the year 1700, he returned to Glasgow with the fixed determination of accomplishing his praiseworthy design.

A few spindles of yarn—the white ill-bleached, and the blue not very dark—were all that poor William Flakefield could collect at the time, or, indeed, that could then be found in Glasgow. His first web was composed of about two dozen handkerchiefs. When the half was woven, he cut out the cloth and took it to the merchants, who at that time traded in salmon, Scotch plaiding, hollands, and other thick linen. They were delighted with the novelty of the blue and white strips, but especially with the delicate texture of the cloth, which was *thin set* in comparison with the hollands. The adventurer asked no more for his web than the cost price of the materials, and the ordinary wages for his work. This was willingly paid him, and he went home rejoicing that his attempts had not proved unsuccessful. This dozen handkerchiefs—the first of the kind ever woven in Britain—were disposed of in a few hours. Fresh demands were daily made on the gratified weaver; and the remaining half of his little web was bespoken before it was woven. More yarn was, as speedily as possible, procured, and several looms were immediately filled with handkerchiefs of the same pattern. The demand increased in proportion to the quantity of cloth that was manufactured. Some English merchants who resorted to Glasgow for thick linens, were highly pleased with the new manufacture, and carried a few of the handkerchiefs to England for a trial. They met with universal approbation; the number of looms continued to increase; so that in a few years, Glasgow became famous for that branch of the linen trade. A variety of patterns and colours were soon introduced. The weavers in Paisley and the neighbouring towns engaged in the business; and the trade was at length carried on to a great extent.

Our readers will see from the above from what a small beginning this very useful and lucrative branch of the business took its rise, and which was also the means of introducing others still more extensive. But though Flakefield laid the first foundation of the prosperity of Glasgow, it appears that like too many of the benefactors of mankind, he reaped neither emolument from his labour nor gratitude from his townsmen;—since we find that in old age, he occupied the humble station of *town drummer* to the city which his enterprise has raised to the rank of one of the first manufacturing and commercial cities of the British Empire.—*Penny Magazine*.

## COAL OR NO COAL.

The alleged discovery of Coal at Bowmanville, forty-five miles east of Toronto, has created no little excitement, not only in that usually quiet Town, but throughout the Province at large. The remarks of the Press, and the letters of its numerous correspondents, would already fill a large volume, and the question will only be set at rest by a thorough investigation of the subject.

It is not often, at the present day, that discoveries upset the deductions of science, on the other hand, science usually leads the way in all really valuable discoveries. It is true, science did not discover the gold in California, but its discovery there was not opposed to established theories. We hope and trust that for once the opinions of the learned will prove to be erroneous, not from any error in established Geological opinions, but from deductions based upon insufficient evidence. We have no desire to enter into a controversy which a very short time must set at rest. We ourselves have had two entirely different substances placed in our hands as the veritable Bowmanville Coal—one or the other of which must have come from some other quarter.

Apart from the alleged discovery of Coal, some interesting particulars are supplied by Mr. H. G. Ellsworth, which we find reported in the *Hamilton Spectator* as follows:—

“At a meeting of the Hamilton Association last evening, Mr. H. G. Ellsworth, who did the boring for the coal at Bowmanville, gave a very definite and intelligible description of the materials through which he passed before reaching the coal. I send you some of the particulars.

A shaft of 60 or 65 feet was sunk last November, then boring for about 90 feet deeper before reaching the coal. The materials were, beginning at the surface:

1. Fine clay, about 25 feet.
2. Large boulders, 7 or 8 feet.
3. Fine clay, 30 feet.
4. Clean washed lake sand, 20 feet.
5. Fire-clay, 30 or 40 feet.
6. The remainder of the distance—nearly 50 feet—a kind of hard pan fire clay, gravel, stones, and a mixture of clay and sand.
7. One foot or foot and a half of hard substance—rock of some kind, I could not say what, on account of sand and clay falling in from the sides, but I drew up small pieces of coarse red sandstone.
8. Six feet or six feet and a half of coal.

These are Mr. Ellsworth's own statements. If he has given a correct account of the strata, it will be seen that there is no material which ought not, according to existing theories, to be found above coal. The only substance about which there can be any question, is the last foot of “hard substance,” and which seemed “coarse grained and of a reddish color.”

The members of the Association manifested a deep interest in the subject, and appointed a Committee to make further inquiries, and report at some future meeting.”

The first question that naturally arises is, whether the substance was really obtained from the mine, and if so, what is its character? Professors Dawson

and Chapman give different statements of the quality of the article submitted to them, from which it must be inferred that different substances have been sent them. The strength of the evidence is in favour of a deposit having been found, but what its character or extent has yet to be ascertained.

To place this subject more clearly before our readers, we subjoin the following letters on the subject:—

#### COAL QUESTION—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

*To the Editor of the Globe.*

SIR,—Some further developments with regard to the alleged discovery of Coal at Bowmanville, having come to light within the last few days, I venture to trouble you with a second, and final, letter on the subject. When I last wrote, it was on the understanding that the sample forwarded to me had been obtained from the actual rock of the district; a member of the lower Silurian series. As this sample, (forwarded in the form of very small fragments,) agreed closely in its re-actions, character of coke, &c., with the so-called "Quebec Coal," I told Mr. Dennis, from whom I obtained the specimen, that we must be charitable enough to infer that the substance in question belonged to that variety, *since it was utterly impossible for true Coal to occur in these Silurian rocks.* I have subsequently seen a specimen of this altered bituminous matter closely agreeing with ordinary coal in aspect and character, in the inside of Silurian fossil, from the vicinity of Oshawa, near Bowmanville; and I have no doubt that it occurs more or less in small nests and cracks, in both Utica slate and Trenton limestone of that district, as well as in boulders derived from these rocks. It now appears, however, from specimens of the borings sent to me, that the bore-hole has not reached the actual rock, *but is still in the drift*; that collection of clay, sand, and boulders, which covers the Silurian and other rocks in most parts of the Province, and which belongs to the transitional period between the close tertiary and the commencement of the present epoch. The "red sand stone" mentioned in the newspaper reports, is nothing more than a granitic boulder (!) as proved by the specimens in my possession; and the so-called "iron ore," instead of being the carbonate of iron or clay iron-stone of the coal rocks, is simply iron pyrites, a perfectly worthless substance of almost universal occurrence. Now, a miner ignorant of geology, might perhaps be excused for fancying that coal was to be met with in our Silurian rocks, but the idea of the occurrence of a bed of black bituminous coal in the midst of the drift deposit, is utterly and thoroughly preposterous. As our drift boulders, moreover, have all come from a direction, and from rocks, in which no true coal occurs, there is no probability that a coal boulder or small transported mass has been here struck upon. When, consequently, a specimen of ordinary coal was sent to me the other day, with the information that it had also come out of the bore-hole, I could only regard the affair as a poor attempt at a practical joke, if not something worse; a repetition, indeed, of the West Gwillimbury coal case of three or four years ago, respecting which you were kind enough to publish a communication that I addressed to you, in exposure of the attempted deception. In conclusion, I beg to say that, in place of replying to the foolish observations on this question, made by persons utterly devoid of the

slightest knowledge of the earth's structure, or of the most commonly occurring minerals, I propose to draw up and publish in pamphlet form, a "History of Coal Discoveries in Canada," with newspaper and other extracts, in readiness for the next attempt to thrust one of these "discoveries" upon us.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. CHAPMAN.

Toronto, May 31, 1858.

P. S.—June 3rd.—I have just received from Sir William Logan the following letter addressed to him by Professor Dawson, Principal of McGill College, Montreal. Professor Dawson's intimate knowledge of the carboniferous rock formation, and his numerous publications on the subject, render his opinion, as expressed at the close of the letter, of no ordinary weight.

E. J. C.

(COPY.)

MCGILL COLLEGE, June 1, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have submitted to microscopic examination the small specimens of coal said to have been found at Bowmanville, U.C., as follows:

Three small pieces of clean bituminous caking coal, showing lamination, a slight concretionary structure, such as often occurs in the richer bituminous coals and a little fibrous mineral charcoal on some of the surfaces of lamination.

On preparation and examination with a high power, the portion retaining structure shows three kinds of tissue—*large cylindrical ducts, woody cells, without minute markings,* and *distinctly marked scalariform vessels,* like those of *ligularia* and *ferns*.

The coal in question has, therefore, been formed of the remains of land plants, in the ordinary way; and all its characters are those of the richer coals of the true coal formation.

Taking these facts in connection with the geological structure of the locality, and the journal of borings sent with the specimens, I strongly suspect, as I have no doubt you also do, that there is some mistake about its alleged occurrence at Bowmanville.

Yours, very truly,

J. W. DAWSON.

(Signed.)

To Sir W. E. Logan.

---

BOWMANVILLE COAL.

To the Editor of the Hamilton Spectator.

Hamilton, May 29, 1858.

SIR,—The remarks of your Toronto correspondent in reference to the coal said to have been discovered at Bowmanville, are very appropriate.

I have never met, in Sir William Logan's reports, with any statements such as some of the Toronto papers have published—that "Sir W. Logan had staked his character as a geologist, upon the opinion that 'Coal could

not be found in Canada.'” The most, I think, so cautious a man would say, would be that we could not *expect* to find coal in Canada; as the highest of our rocks were formed one and two geological eras before the coal measures,

But coal is found in Virginia, in Alabama, in the Cevennes mountains in France, and in Central India, imbedded directly upon granite.

As the space you can give in your journal for such discussion is small, I shall only make a quotation, and that from Sir Charles Lyell, in reference to the coal fields of Virginia, which he found resting upon granite. In his “Second visit to the United States,” vol. 1, page 211 [*Harper’s Edition.*] Sir Charles says:—

“There are two regions in Virginia in which productive coal measures occur. In one of these the strata belongs to the ancient carboniferous group. The other one, wholly disconnected in its geographical and geological relations, is found to the East of the Appalachian mountains, in the middle of that granite region, called the Atlantic slope. In consequence of the isolated position of these eastern coal-beds, the lowest of which rest immediately upon the fundamental granite, while the uppermost are not covered by any overlying fossiliferous formations, we have scarcely any means of determining their relative age, except by the character of their included organic remains. The study of these induced Professor Rogers (*Trans Am. Geologists*, p. 288) to declare his opinion that this coal was of newer date than that of the Appalachians, and was about the age of the Oolite of Lias, a conclusion which, after a careful examination, appears to me to come near the truth. The tract of country occupied by crystalline rocks, granite gneiss, hornblendeschist, and others, which runs parallel to the Alleghany Mountains, is in part of Virginia about seventy miles broad. In the midst of this area occurs the coal field alluded to, twenty-six miles long, and varying in breadth from four to twelve miles. As the dip in the coal measures is usually at a considerable angle, vertical shafts from 400 to 800 feet deep, are required to reach the great seam at a distance of a few hundred yards inside the edge of the basin. The principal coal-seam is for the most part very pure, and actually attains the unusual thickness of thirty or forty feet. I descended a shaft of some 800 feet, and found myself in a chamber more than 40 feet high, caused by the removal of the coal. This great seam is sometimes parted from the fundamental granite by an inch or two of shale, which seems to have constituted the soil on which the plants grew. I was especially reminded of the carboniferous rocks near St. Etienne, in France. These also rest on granite.

“When we behold phenomena so identical, repeated at times so remote in the earth’s history, and at periods when such very distinct forms of vegetation flourished, we may derive from the fact a useful caution in regard to certain popular generalizations, respecting a peculiar state of the globe during the remote periods alluded to.” Pp. 211—215.

It is not very sensible, nor philosophical, to refer to a theory to disprove a fact. The sciences have attained their present form by the study of facts, and as the discovery of new facts is constantly sweeping away former theories, geologists must examine upon its own merits every fact or asserted discovery. Not having seen the substance from Bowmanville, I do not know anything of its character, but if it has, as stated, all the properties of coal, it is rather too cavalier a method of disposing of it to reject it, because it does not dove

tail into preconceived theories. I have on several occasions, in letters and lectures, alluded to the fact that coal had not been found north of the St. Lawrence and Lakes, nor east of Mackenzie's river and Lake Winnipeg, although existing in great quantities south and west of those, and believed that we would not find it in Canada; but our country is not yet sufficiently examined to justify a positive opinion. That coal is found lying on granite, the lowest of the rocks, should, as Sir Charles Lyell says, "teach us caution" in pronouncing too positively upon the geologic character of the depths of such a vast country. Since coal is found lying upon the granite, why may it not also be upon the silurian. It is of little importance connected with this subject whether the granite underlying the Virginia coal measures, is of older or more recent origin than the silurian. If it be newer it is a heavier blow to pre-conceived theories, than the finding of coal upon the silurian. In the latter case, we have only to imagine the absence of the devonian, silurian, and cambrian, all are wanting, and a simple theorist in walking over them would have said at once, "no coal can be found here."

Whether the Virginian coal fields are on the granite which lies below the devonian, silurian and cambrian rocks, or, as Lyell guesses, in the Oolite, above the magnesian limestone, above the new red sandstone, and above the saliferous marls, they are so far removed from the common coal measures as to present facts more incompatible with existing geologic theories than the reported Bowmanville coal-bed.

J. HURLBURT.

*To the Editor of the Globe.*

DEAR SIR,—In your editorial remarks in this day's issue of the *Globe*, you say, "we would like to know from some of our friends in the town, whether they have verified the fact that the coal did come up the shaft, and that it was not put there before hand." In reply to the above, I would state that on the day following the first discovery of the coal, I in company with a number of my fellow-townsmen, visited the mine in order to satisfy ourselves in reference to the reality of the alleged discovery. We saw several pieces brought up from the pit, but being rather sceptical, the Rev. J. Clinie, editor of the *Statesman*, and myself, requested permission to descend the shaft, that we might, by a closer investigation, the better satisfy ourselves that the coal really *did* come up out of the bore, and that the workmen below were not palming off a trick on us. We saw the rods put down and the work of boring proceeded with a period of fifteen or twenty minutes. We then saw the rods taken out and the pump put down—having first examined the pump carefully to see that there was nothing inside it—and specimens of the coal taken out. The operation was repeated with the pump several times, the contents each time having been emptied into a common pail, which we before-hand examined and found entirely empty, and from this pail I took with my own hands several pieces of the coal, and ascended the shaft fully convinced, from ocular proof, that the substance which all admitted to be coal, did come up from the bore, and that there was no humbug or deception, in that particular at all events. Mr. Clinie also took several specimens from the pit, fully satisfied that they came fairly out of the bore.



As to the coal having been "put there before hand," I am firmly of opinion that it never was, and I will state my reasons *why* I think so. 1. A trick of that kind could not possibly have been played, without Mr. Bates himself being a party to the work of deception; and those who know that gentleman, know him to be a man of strict integrity, who would never lend himself, in any way whatever, to the perpetration of such a trick. 2. Neither is it possible that either Mr. Balsdon or Mr. Ellsworth had any hand in the work of deception. Their interests, individually, were opposed to it. Balsdon was then, and is now, giving his labour on the work, with the distinct understanding that, until the mine is opened, and the existence of coal proved beyond all doubt, he shall receive no pay. Hence he could have no earthly motive to deceive. Mr. Ellsworth, on the other hand, was in the receipt of two dollars per day for his services, and hence it cannot be supposed that he was a party to a trick which had the immediate tendency to throw him out of employment. If a trick has been played, the parties above-named must have been cognizant of it; and circumstances all tend to prove the contrary. 3. If a quantity of coal had been put into the hole during the night, (for it could not have been done during the day, without the guilty party or parties being detected,) the probability is that it would have been the first thing taken out in the morning when the men commenced work. But such was not the case. They were at work steadily from seven o'clock in the morning until past three in the afternoon, boring and cleaning out the bore with the suction-pump, before the first trace of coal was discovered. The first indication of coal that presented itself was the remarkable and sudden change in the appearance of the water, which, in a few moments changed from a greyish or muddy colour, to that of inky blackness. Then, almost immediately after the coal made its appearance. From this time, until they had descended a further depth of six feet or more, or until they had passed through the bed, every time the pump was lowered it brought up coal, the major part of which was in a completely powdered condition, with occasional pieces varying in size from that of a pea to an almond nut. Having passed through the bed to the rock beneath, the work was discontinued, no more coal being available. Yesterday the work of boring was re-commenced, and several pieces of coal were brought up, having been knocked off the side of the bed by the action of the boring-rod.

Such are the grounds upon which we Bowmanville people base our belief that we have discovered a veritable coal-bed within our borders; and all that Professors Chapman, Logan, & Co., can write and say to the contrary, looking at the subject from a purely geological point of view, will never change our opinion on the subject, until we have opened the mine, and put the question beyond dispute. It may be quite possible that our coal is not "real geological coal," but it is coal, nevertheless, and, if Sir William Logan is a judge, quite equal to the best Newcastle.

Yours truly,  
J. E. McMillan.

Bowmanville, June 4, 1858.

## TIMBER.

The *Ottawa Citizen* says that the estimated quantity of White Pine manufactured during the past winter on the Ottawa and its tributaries is 14,426,000 feet; and on the Trent 1,855,000, together making 15,854,000; but owing to the light snow in the beginning of the winter, and the bad roads and early break up of slighing, it may be with safety said that fully 1,000,000 will have to be left behind in the woods; so that the supply will not much exceed 14,500,000 which is very far short of the quantity manufactured last year. The quantity of Red Pine is put down at 895,000 feet; Elm at 550,000 feet; Tamarac at 100,000—with 850 pieces white pine masts, and 135 pieces red pine spars. The timber is reported to be of the best quality, generally much superior to that produced for some years past.

— . . . —

#### Extraction of Salts from Sea Water.

The manufacture of salt from the waters of the ocean has, from an early period, been a most important branch of industry for the south of Europe. Without reverting to high antiquity, we may cite the salines of Venice, to which that republic owed the commencement of its greatness, and its wealth. The lagoons which surrounded that city were enclosed, and set apart for the breeding of fish and for the manufacture of salt. Making a monopoly of this staple of life, the policy of Venice was to obtain possession of all those salines which could compete with her, and we find the Venetians destroying such as they could not make use of, and exacting from the neighbouring princes treaties to the effect that they would not re-establish the suppressed salines. It was only two or three centuries later that this powerful republic ordered, in the interest of her commerce, the suppression of the salines of her own lagoons, and augmented the produce of those of Istria and the Grecian Islands, which had become hers by right of conquest, still retaining in her own hands the trade in salt for all southern Europe. But with the downfall of Venetian power, we find the salines of Provence and Languedoc growing into importance, while those of Venice had fallen into decay, so that when the Emperor Napoleon I. created the kingdom of Italy, he had recourse to a French engineer from Marseilles to re-establish the salines of Venice, which are now once more organized on a vast scale.

It is, however, in France, and especially upon the shores of the Mediterranean, that we shall find the most extensive salines, and the most intelligent system of working these great sources of national wealth. On the western coast of France, the salt marshes of Brittany and La Vendee are wrought to a considerable extent, but the cool, moist, and rainy climate of these regions is much less favorable to this industry than that of the southern shores of the empire, where dry and hot summers offer great facilities for the evaporation of the sea-water, which is effected in all the salines of which we have spoken by the sun and wind, without artificial heat.

The salt works of the Lake of Berre, near Marseilles, were those whose products attracted the most attention at the Exhibition, not only on account of the excellent method there pursued for the manufacture of sea salt, but from the fact that the important processes of Mr. Balard for the extraction of potash, sulphates, and other valuable materials from the mother liquors, are there applied on a large scale. Having had occasion to examine carefully

these products in the course of my duties as Juror at the Exhibition, and having afterwards visited the saline of Berre, I propose to give here some account of its construction and mode of operation, as well as of the method employed for the working of the mother liquors. I have to express my great obligations to my distinguished colleague, Mr. Balard, of the Academy of Sciences, who kindly furnished me with every information respecting the processes of his invention which are there applied, and also to Mr. Agard, the enlightened and scientific director of the saline.

The first condition for the establishment of a salt work, is a low, broad, level ground on the border of the sea, which can be protected by dykes from the action of the tides, and as these are considerable on the Atlantic coast, and insignificant in the Mediterranean, the arrangements required in the two regions are somewhat different. In both cases, however, the high tides are taken advantage of to fill large and shallow basins with the sea water, which there deposits its sediments, becomes warmed by the sun's rays and begins to evaporate. From these reservoirs it is led by a canal to a series of basins from ten to sixteen inches in depth, through which it passes successively, and where by the action of the sun and wind the water is rapidly evaporated, and deposits its line in the form of sulphate. It then passes to another series of smaller basins, where the evaporation is carried to such a point that the water becomes a saturated brine, when its volume being greatly diminished, it is transferred to still smaller shallow basins called *salting tables*, where the salt is to be deposited. In the salines of the Atlantic coast, the different basins are nearly on the same plane, and the water flows from one series to the other as its level is reduced by evaporation. In the large establishments of the Mediterranean, the system is different; the basins are constructed at different levels, and the waters having passed through one series, are raised by wooden tympani or drums from eight to sixteen feet in diameter, (moved by steam or horse power,) and conducted into the other basins. These differences of level establish a constant current, and in this way greatly promote the evaporation.

But, in whatever manner the process is conducted, the concentrated brines, making 25° of Beaume's areometer, are finally conducted to the salting tables, where they begin to deposit their salt in the form of crystalline crusts, which are either collected with rakes as soon as they form, or, as at Berre, allowed to accumulate at the bottom until they form masses six or eight inches in thickness. The concentration of the brines must be carefully watched, and their density never allowed to exceed 28°5, otherwise a deposit of sulphate of magnesia would be formed, rendering the sea-salt impure. The mother liquors, as they are called, are run off so soon as they reached the above density, and reserved for operations to be detailed further on. When the salt has attained a sufficient thickness, it is broken up and piled upon the sides of the basins in large pyramids, which are covered with clay on the western coast of France, but left unprotected during the summer season, in the dry climate of the south. In these heaps the salt undergoes a process of purification; the moisture from the clay or from occasional rains penetrates slowly through the mass, removing the more soluble foreign matters and leaving the salt much purer than before. In the south it is taken directly from these heaps and sent into the market, but in the less favorable conditions presented

on the western coast, the thin layers of salt there collected are more or less mixed with earthy matter, and for many uses require a process of refining before they are brought into commerce. For this purpose two methods are employed; the one consists in simply washing the crude salt with a concentrated brine, which removes the foreign salts, and a large portion of the earthy impurities. The other more perfect, but more costly process, consists in dissolving the impure salt in water, and adding a little lime to precipitate the salts of magnesia always present, after which the filtered brine is rapidly boiled down, when a fine grained salt separates, or is more slowly evaporated to obtain the large grained cubic salt which is used in the salting of provisions. The masses of coarsely crystalline salt from the salines of the south, have no need of these refining processes.

In practice, the evaporation of the brines for sea salt at Berre is carried as far as  $32^{\circ}$ , and the salt separated into three qualities. Between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $26^{\circ}$  the brine deposits one-fourth of its salt, which is kept apart on account of its great purity, and sold at a higher price than the rest. In passing from a density of  $26^{\circ}$  to  $28^{\circ}5$ , sixty per cent. more of salt of second quality are deposited, and from this point to  $32^{\circ}$  the remaining fifteen per cent are obtained, somewhat impure and deliquescent from the magnesium salts which it contains, but preferred for the salting of fish, on account of its tendency to keep them moist. The average price of the salt at the salines is one franc for 100 kilogrammes, (220 pounds avoirdupois,) while the impost upon it was, until recently, thirty times that sum, and is even now ten francs the one hundred kilogrammes.

The waters of the Mediterranean contain, according to the analysis of Usiglio, about three per cent of common salt, while those of the Atlantic contain from 2.5 to 2.7 per cent. In the waters of the Mediterranean there are, besides, about 0.8 per cent of sulphates and chlorids of calcium, magnesium, and potassium. The quantity of water which it is necessary to evaporate in order to obtain a small amount of salt, thus appears to be very great, but under favorable circumstances this is a small consideration as will appear from the following fact. The saline of Berre is situated upon a small lake communicating with the ocean, but fed by streams of fresh water, so that while the waters of the open sea have a density of  $3^{\circ}5$  those of the lake have only  $1^{\circ}5$ , or scarcely half the strength of sea water. Nevertheless the advantages of the position offered by the shores of the lake for the establishment of a saline, are sufficient to compensate for the deficiency of salt in the water, and to make of Berre one of the most flourishing salines of the south of France. The evaporating surfaces here cover 3,300,000 square metres, equal to 815 English acres; of this area one-tenth is occupied with the salting tables, but with sea water, where less evaporation is required to bring the brine to the crystallizing point, one-sixth of the area would be thus occupied. The amount of salt annually produced at the saline of Berre is 20,000,000 of kilogrammes.

Owing to the dilution of the water of the lake of Berre, the proportion of salt there manufactured is small, when we consider the area, and compare the produce with that of other salines where pure sea-water is evaporated. According to Mr. Balarl, 2,000,000 square metres may yield 20,000,000 kilogrammes annually; and Mr. Payen states that the same amount of salt is pro-

duced at Baynas, from a superficies of 1,500,000 metres. As a cubic metre of sea water contains about 25 kilogrammes of salt, the evaporation required to produce the above amount corresponds to 800,000 cubic metres, equal, in the second estimate given before, to a layer of water 0.40 metre, or 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  English inches in thickness.

The plan hitherto adopted in the salines of the European coasts, has been to commence the evaporation of the sea-water with the spring time of each year; in this way some three or four months elapsed before a sufficiently large amount of strong brine was accumulated to enable the manufacturer to commence the deposition of salt on the salting tables, and as this latter operation can only be carried on in fine weather, the rainy season of autumn soon came to interrupt the process, so that during a large part of the year the labours of the salines were suspended. The enlightened director of the works of Berre, M. Felicien Agard, has however introduced a very important improvement, in the management of the salines, by means of which he carries on the works throughout the whole year, and is enabled to increase the produce by 50 per cent. During the months of the autumn, the evaporation, which is still carried on, though more slowly, enables him to obtain brines marking 7°, 10, and even 20°. These are stored away in large pits, where the depth of liquid being considerable, the diluting effect of the spring rains is but little felt, and at the commencement of the warm season these brines are raised into the evaporating basins, so that the summer's labours are commenced with concentrated liquors, and the salt is all harvested in the months of August and September.

In selecting the site for a saline it is of great importance to choose a clayey soil, an earth of this character being required to render the basins or dykes impervious to water. In the saline of Berre, a coriaceous fungous plant, to which botanists have given the name *Microcoleus corrum*, was observed to vegetate upon the bottom of the basins, and this being carefully protected, has finished by covering the clay with a layer like felt, which protects the salt from contamination by the earth, and enables it to be collected in a state of great purity.

The conditions of exposure to sun and wind offered by the locality chosen for a saline are also to be carefully considered, for upon these will, of course, greatly depend the rapidity of evaporation. The salines of the lagoons of Venice, to which we have already alluded, have recently been re-organized by Baron S. M. Rothschild, and Mr. Charles Astruc, and cover an area nearly twice that of Berre. The tides of the Adriatic are considerable, and from the lowness of the ground, the labour of constructing the basins and dykes could only be carried on at low water. The moist and rainy climate of Venice also offers serious obstacles to the manufacture of salt; to overcome these, two plans are adopted. The salting tables are so arranged that in case of heavy rains, the concentrated brines can be rapidly run off into deep reservoirs, while other reservoirs of saturated brine at higher levels serve not only to feed the salting tables, but to cover with a thick layer those tables which may contain a large amount of salt, and thus protect them from the atmospheric waters.

We may mention here a process which, although unknown in France, is applied in Russia, and on the borders of the White Sea and may, perhaps,

be advantageously employed on our own shores. It consists in applying the cold of winter to the concentration of the sea water. At a low temperature a large quantity of ice separates, but all the saline matters rest in the liquid portions, so that by separating the ice a concentrated brine is obtained, which may afterwards be evaporated by the summer's sun, or by artificial heat.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

Returns of the Great Western Railway.

	1857.	1858.
Week ending May 14.....	\$55,927,90½	\$42,020,00
“ “ “ 21.....	48,812,57½	37,471,58
“ “ “ 28.....	47,474,95	37,819,37
“ “ June 4.....	47,617,70	36,554,71½
“ “ “ 11.....	46,247,38	32,778,13

Returns of the Grand Trunk Railway.

	1857.	1858.
Week ending May 8.....	\$41,662,69	\$43,803,89½
“ “ “ 15.....	43,771,29	46,137,21
“ “ “ 22.....	43,705,31½	44,228,96
“ “ “ 29.....	43,340,21	41,628,48½
“ “ June 5.....	47,106,99½	38,732,36

Receipts of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, for the month of May 1858.

Local No. of Passengers.....	7,142	\$7,781 12
“ Tons of Local Freight.....	5,729	12,153 23
“ No. of Through Passengers.....	218	584 77
“ Tons of “ Freight.....	3,013½	3,423 47
Mails and Sundries.....		553 95
		\$24,496 54
Same period last year.....		\$29,786 59

## Report of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway.

Want of space prevents us from publishing in our present number the Report of this Company, which has been sometime in our hands, and from which we compile the following statistics:—

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD.

Length of Road.....	94.5 miles
“ Bell Ewart Branch.....	1.5 “
“ Sidings T Rail.....	8.4 “
“ “ Fiat.....	1.7 “
Weight of Rail per yard in main Track.....	57 lbs.
Minimum radius of Curvature.....	1432 feet
“ Grade going North per mile.....	60 “
“ “ “ South “ “.....	52.80 “
Number of Stations including Termini.....	14
“ “ Flag Stations.....	10
“ “ Engine Houses.....	2
“ “ Stalls for Engines.....	15
“ “ Machine Shops.....	1
“ “ Turn Tables.....	4
“ “ Track Scale (30 Tons).....	1
“ “ Station houses with dwelling attached.....	3
“ “ Dwelling houses all classes exclusive of Stations.....	8
“ “ Water Stations including Termini.....	15
“ “ Fed by Springs.....	5
“ “ Pumps.....	10

## CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT, IN TONS OF 2000 LBS.

DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT.	TONS MOVING		TOTAL TONS.
	NORTH.	SOUTH.	
Of the Products of the Forest.—Local . . . .	3565½	41303¾	44809
Of Animals.....	145½	291¾	
Of Vegetables.....	384¾	12933¼	15157
Of Agricultural Produce...	24¾	109¾	
Of Manufactures.....	1099¾	343¼	1443
Of Merchandise.....	2416¾	248¾	
Of other Articles.....	160½	280½	440¾
Total number of Tons.....			

## Railway Returns.

269

### NUMBER OF BARRELS OF FLOUR OF 210 LBS., CARRIED 1857.

Barrels of Flour carried North—Local	.....	549
“ “ South—Local	.....	61887
“ “ Through	.....	410
Total number	.....	62846

### BUSHELS OF WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

Bushels of Wheat and other Grain carried North—Local	.....	1110
“ “ South—Local	.....	180769½
South—Through	.....	85634
Total number	.....	267513½

### NUMBER OF TONS OF LUMBER.

North—Local	.....	35054
South—Local	.....	413034
Total number	.....	44809

### EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1857.

EARNINGS.	\$	\$
Through Freight Traffic	5130 05	
“ Passenger do	122 25	
	5252 28	
Local Freight do	151241 96	
“ Passenger do	127424 12	
	281419 08	
Mail Service		10310 00
Storage		2258 81
All other sources		14921 66
	313291 83	
Total Earnings	.....	313291 83

### EXPENDITURE.

Construction of New Works	\$ 15,552 38	
Maintaining Roadway	49,847 67	
Machinery and Rolling Stock	37,691 07	
Operating Road	108,339 90	
Other expenses	40,964 41	
Total Expenditure	.....	\$249,695 53
Excess of earnings over Expenditure	.....	\$ 63,596 29



## BANK NOTE REPORTER.

### COUNTERFEITS.

#### BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

2's altered from 1's, are in circulation.

#### BANK OF MONTREAL.

5's, a steamer, on upper right corner—cattle on the left end—5 in the centre and on the lower right corner—an eagle between the signatures.

5's, Toronto Branch, let. A—pay Baker—in the genuine the word "value" to the left of Toronto, is directly over the word Toronto: in the counterfeit the nose of the small dog comes very near the "T" in Toronto; in the genuine it is an eighth of an inch from the T.

5's, altered from 1's—has a V in a circle at the bottom.

5's, altered from 1's—vig. a female reclining on a figure 5, clumsily altered from the figure 1.

10's, "Parliament" on the left side of the bill is spelled without the *a*.

10's, altered from 1's—vig. Britannia with a spear and shield, and the head is placed after the signature of the cashier; the genuine 10's have a ship, and "Bank of Montreal" is in one line.

10's, partial imitation of genuine English plate—has no water-mark, and has a somewhat blurred appearance.

#### BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

10's altered from 1's; vig. railroad train.

10's altered from 1's; vig. a beehive; the true 10's have for vig. a landscape view.

10's, let. C.: close imitation; Nov. 1st, 1839; general appearance darker than the genuine, particularly in the foreground of the vig. and the figure X at the bottom.

#### CITY BANK MONTREAL.

10's, vig. British coat of arms; male bust on left end; "Parliament" is spelled "Parliament;" has a bluish look.

#### COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

5's, horse and rider on lower right and left corners.

5's, superiors—vig. a female leaning on a wheel.

10's, vig. flying Mercury in clouds, with 10 and scrolls each side; marine view on lower right corner; X., roses and thistles on the left; imitation of genuine, but of a little dark color. This is a dangerous counterfeit.

20's, altered from 4's, vignette railway cars.

#### CORE BANK.

20's & 50's—This Bank has no 20s. or 50s.

#### NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.

5's, altered from 1s.—vig. lion and unicorn—milkmaid on left. 10's altered from genuine 1s—bank has no 10s.

#### QUEBEC BANK.

2's, altered from 1s. Well done.

10's, viz. man and woman—female on each end.

10's, altered from 1s. The altered bill has the letter X substituted for the figure 1 on the upper corners. The genuine tens have the figures 10 on the corners.

20's altered from 1s. The words twenty dollars, partly encroaches on the first of the word currency.

#### ZIMMERMAN BANK.

5's, 0's, & 20's. altered from 1s—vig. suspension Bridge—female, anvil, and hammer on right—Clifton house on left. In the genuine 20s the name of the bank is on the top of the bill; in the altered bills the name of the bank is below the Suspension Bridge.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

HEAD OFFICE—London, England. Charles NeMab, *Secretary*.  
 Head Office in the Colonies—Montreal. T. Paton, *Gen. Manager*.

			DISCOUNT IN	
			Montreal.	Toronto.
BRANCH at	Montreal.	Robert Cassels, Manager .....	par	par
"	"	Brantford. James C. Oeddes, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Halifax, N. S. S. W. Binney, Mang'r .....	5	5
"	"	Hamilton. Geo. Taylor, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Kingston. Samuel Taylor, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	London, C.W. Walter Watson .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Quebec. F. W. Wood, Mang'r .....	par	par
"	"	St. John, N. B. Thomas Christian .....	5	5
"	"	Toronto. W. G. Cassels, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
Agency at	Dundas.	W. Lash, Agent .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	Ottawa.	A. C. Kelly, Ag't .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
Agents in	New York.	R. C. Ferguson, F. H. Grain.		
"	Scotland.	National Bank of Scotland, and Branches.		
"	Ireland.	Provincial Bank of Ireland, and Branches.		
"	West Indies.	Colonial Bank.		
"	Australia.	Union Bank, and Branches.		

BANK OF THE COUNTY OF ELGIN.

(Notes secured by deposit of Government Securities.)

Head Office—St. Thomas, C.W. Edward Ermatinger, *Mang'r*.....  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 All Foreign business transacted through the Commercial Bank of Canada.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

			DISCOUNT IN	
			Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—	Montreal.	Hon. P. McGill, <i>President</i> .		
		D. Davidson, <i>Cashier</i> .....	par	par
Branch at	Montreal.	E. H. King, .....	par	par
Branch at	Quebec.	J. Stevenson, Manager .....	par	par
"	"	Toronto. R. Milroy, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Hamilton. A. Milroy, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	London, C.W. Wm. Dunn, .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Brockville. F. M. Holmes, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Kingston. A. Drummond, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Cobourg. C. H. Morgan, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Belleville. Q. Macnider, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Bowmanville. G. Dyett, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Brantford. A. Greer, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	St. Thomas. E. M. Yarwood, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Ottawa (late Bytown). P. P. Harris, Mang'r .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
Agency at	Woodstock.	W. J. Buchanan, Agent .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Cornwall. W. Mattice, Agent .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Whitby. Thos. Dow, Ag't .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Peterboro. Jackson Roe, Ag't .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Goderich. H. McCutcheon, .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Simcoe. S. Read, Ag't .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Port Hope. R. Richardson, Ag't .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	"	Pictou. J. Gray, Ag't .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par

## BANK OF MONTREAL (CONTINUED.)

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto.
Agency at	Guelph.	R. M. Moore,	..... $\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	Perth.	John McIntyre,	..... $\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	Three Rivers.	M. Stevenson,	..... par par
Agents in	London—The Union Bank of London.		
" "	Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.		
" "	Edinburgh—The British Linen Company, and Branches.		
" "	Glasgow—	Do.	do.
" "	New York—The Bank of Commerce.		
" "	Boston—The Merchants' Bank.		

## BANK DU PEUPLE.

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—	Montreal.	<i>J. DeWitt, President.</i>	
		<i>B. H. Lemone, Cashier.</i> ..... par par	
Agents at	Toronto,	<i>E. F. Whittemore &amp; Co.</i>	
" "	Quebec,	Quebec Bank.	
" "	Bowmanville,	John Simpson.	
" "	London, Eng.,	Glyn, Mills & Co.	
" "	New York,	Bank of the Republic.	
This Bank issues no Notes at its Agencies.			

## BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—	Toronto, C. W.	<i>Wm. Proudfoot, President.</i>	
		<i>T. G. Ridout, Cashier</i> ..... $\frac{1}{2}$ par	
Branch at	Brockville ...	<i>R. F. Church, Cash.</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	Hamilton ...	<i>Alfred Stow, "</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	Chatham ...	<i>George Thomas, "</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	Kingston ...	<i>W. G. Hinds, "</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	London ...	<i>Jas. Hamilton, "</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	St. Catharines,	<i>H. C. Barwick "</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	Montreal ...	<i>E. T. Taylor, Manager</i> .....	par par
" "	Quebec ...	<i>J. F. Bradshaw, "</i> .....	par par
Agency at	Barrie ...	<i>E. Lally, Agent</i> .....	
" "	Belleville ...	<i>E. Holden, "</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ par
" "	Berlin ...	<i>Geo. Davidson, "</i> .....	
" "	Brantford ...	<i>T. S. Shortt, "</i> .....	
" "	Chippawa ...	<i>James Macklam, "</i> .....	
" "	Cornwall ...	<i>J. F. Pringle, "</i> .....	
Agency at	Goderich ...	<i>John McDonald, "</i> .....	
" "	Lindsay ...	<i>J. McKibbin, "</i> .....	
" "	Niagara ...	<i>T. McCormick, "</i> .....	
" "	Ottawa ...	<i>R. S. Cassels, "</i> .....	
" "	Port Hope ...	<i>J. Smart, "</i> .....	
" "	Sarnia ...	<i>Alex. Vidal, "</i> .....	
" "	Stratford ...	<i>J. C. W. Daly, "</i> .....	
" "	Three Rivers, C.E.	<i>P. D. Dumoulin, "</i> .....	
" "	Windsor, C.W.,	<i>Thos. E. Trew, "</i> .....	

BANK OF UPPER CANADA (CONTINUED.)

			DISCOUNT IN	
			Montreal.	Toronto
Agents at	Albany, N. Y...	Bank of the Interior.		
" "	Boston ...	Blake Howe & Co.		
" "	Edinburgh ...	British Linen Company.		
" "	London, Eng...	Glyn, Mills & Co.		
" "	" "	Coutts & Co.		
" "	" "	Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co.		
" "	" "	Bank of London.		
" "	New York ...	Bank of Commerce.		

BANK OF TORONTO.

			DISCOUNT IN	
			Montreal.	Toronto
Head Office—Toronto	...	J. G. Chewett, <i>President</i> .		
		Angus Cameron, <i>Cashier</i> .....	½	par
Agency at	Barrie ...	Angus Russell, <i>Agent</i> .....		
" "	Cobourg ...	J. S. Wallace, " .....		
" "	Newcastle ...	Samuel Wilmot, " .....		
" "	Peterboro ...	Alexander Monro " .....		
" "	Oakville ...	John T. M. Burnside " .....		
Agents at	London, Eng...	City Bank.		
" "	New York, U.S.	Bank of Commerce.		

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.

			DISCOUNT IN	
			Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—Montreal.		Wm. Workman, <i>President</i> .		
		F. Macculloch, <i>Cashier</i> .....	par	par
Branch at	Toronto ...	Thomas Woodside, <i>Manager</i> .....	½	par
" "	Quebec ...	Daniel McGee, " .....	par	par
" "	Sherbrooke ...	W. Ritchie, " .....	no issues	no issues
Agent at	Dublin ...	National Bank of Ireland.		
" "	London, Eng...	Glyn, Mills & Co.		
" "	New York ...	Bank of the Republic.		

COLONIAL BANK OF CANADA.

*Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.*

Head Office—Toronto. A. M. Clark, *President*. ———, *Cashier*.

This Bank is not yet in operation.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

*(Formerly Commercial Bank of the Midland District.)*

			DISCOUNT IN	
			Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—Kingston.		Hon. John Hamilton, <i>President</i> . C. S.		
	Ross, <i>Cashier</i> .....	.....	½	par
Branch at	Belleville ...	Andrew Thompson, <i>Manager</i> .....	¼	par
" "	Brockville ...	James Bancroft " .....	¼	par
" "	Galt ...	William Cooke, " .....	¼	par
" "	Hamilton ...	W. H. Park, " .....	¼	par
" "	London ...	J. G. Harper, " .....	¼	par

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto
Branch at	Montreal, Thomas Kirby,.....	par	par
"	" Port Hope, W. F. Harper.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
"	" Toronto, C. J. Campbell.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
Agency	Chatham, Thomas McCrae.....		
"	" Ingersoll, W. Sage.....		
"	" Perth, James Bell.....		
"	" Peterboro, Wm. Cluxton.....		
"	" Port Stanley, E. C. Warren.....		
"	" Prescott, John Patton.....		
"	" Quebec, Joseph Wenham.....	par	par
"	" Stratford, U. C. Lee.....		
Agents	Albany, New York State Bank.....		
"	" Boston, Merchants Bank.....		
"	" Dublin—Ireland; Boyle, Low, Pim & Co.....		
"	" Edinburgh—Scotland; Commercial Bank of Scotland.		
"	" Glasgow " Clydesdale Banking Company.		
"	" London—England; London Joint Stock Bank.		
"	" New York, Merchants Bank.		
"	" Oswego, N. Y.		

GORE BANK.

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto.
Head office,	Hamilton, A. Stevens, <i>President</i> . W. G. Crawford, <i>Cashier</i> .	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
Agency at	Chatham, C. Watteriss, <i>Agent</i> .....		
"	" Galt, " John Davidson ".....		
"	" Guelph, " T. Sandilands ".....		
"	" London, " ".....		
"	" Paris, " James Nimmo ".....		
"	" Simcoe, " D. Campbell ".....		
"	" Woodstock, " James Ingersoll ".....		
Agents	Albany, N. Y.; New York State Bank.....		
"	Edinburgh, Scotland,—Union Bank and Branches.		
"	London, England,—Glyn, Mills & Co.....		
"	New York, Ward & Co., and Merchants Bank.....		

MOLSON'S BANK.

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—	Montreal, Wm. Molson, <i>President</i> ; W. Sache, <i>Cashier</i> .	par	par
Agency at	Toronto, John Glass, <i>Agent</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
Agents at	Boston, U. S.; J. E. Thayer & Brother.		
"	" New York, Mechanics Bank.		
"	" London, England; Glyn, Mills & Co.		

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.

Head Office—	St. Catharines.	Hon. W. H. Merritt, <i>President</i> .	C. M. Arnold
		<i>Cashier</i> .	
Agency at	Ingersoll, C. E. Chadwick, <i>Agent</i> .		
Agents.—	London, England,.....	Bosanquet, Franks & Co.,	
	New York,.....	Bank of the Manhattan Co.	

This Bank was established under the Free Banking Law of Canada, in 1854, but was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1855, and is now one of the chartered Institutions of the country.

ONTARIO BANK.

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—Bowmanville ...	Hon. John Simpson, <i>President</i> .		
	D. Fisher, <i>Cashier</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
Agent at New York ...	Bank of the Republic.		
“ “ London, Eng. ...	Glyn, Mill & Co.		

PROVINCIAL BANK—STANSTEAD.

(Notes secured by deposit of Provincial Securities.)

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—Stanstead, C. E.—W. Stevens, <i>President</i> .....	J. W. Peterson <i>Cashier</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
<i>Agents in Montreal</i> ..... J. D. Nutter & Co.			
“ New York.....			
“ Boston.....			

The notes of the Provincial Bank are not taken in deposit by any of the other Banks or Branches—the Brokers in Montreal redeem them at one-half per cent. discount. In Toronto and other western cities they are bought in large sums at two and one-half, and, in smaller amounts, at five per cent discount.

QUEBEC BANK.

		DISCOUNT IN	
		Montreal.	Toronto.
Head Office—Quebec, James Gibb, <i>President</i> —C. Gethings, <i>Cashier</i>		par	par
Branch at Toronto, W. W. Ransom, <i>Manager</i> .....		$\frac{1}{2}$	par
Agency at Montreal, Banque du Peuple, <i>Agents</i> .....			
“ Ottawa, H. V. Noel, “ .....			
“ Three Rivers, John McDougall, “ .....			
<i>Agents at</i> Fredericton, N.B.; Central Bank, “ .....			
“ London, England; Glyn, Mills, & Co., “ .....			
“ New York, U. S.; Maitland, Phelps, & Co. ....			
“ St. John, N. B.; Commercial Bank, New Brunswick ...			

ZIMMERMAN BANK.

Head Office—Clifton, C. W.—Jos. A. Woodruff, <i>President</i> .			
	J. W. Dunklee, <i>Cashier</i> .	$\frac{1}{2}$	par
<i>Agents in</i> New York, Atlantic Bank.			

PRIVATE BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

MONTREAL.—C. Dorwin & Co., St. Francois Xavier Street.	
“ J. D. Nutter & Co., Place D'Armes, Publishers of C. M's Bank Note Reporter.	
“ Geo. W. Warner, St. Francois Xavier street.	
“ D. Fisher & Co.,	
“ J. E. Malhiot.	

TORONTO.—W. H. Bull & Co, King Street.  
 “ W. B. Phipps, Toronto Street.  
 “ John Cameron, Wellington Street.  
 “ Wm. Weir & Co., Front Street.  
 HAMILTON.—Hamilton, Davis & Co.  
 “ Nelson Mills & Co.  
 LONDON, C. W.—F. B. Breddome.  
 QUEBEC.—R. Finn.

---

BROKEN AND WORTHLESS BANKS.

Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, Toronto..... *Failed.*  
 Agricultural Bank, Toronto..... *Fraud.*  
 Suspension Bridge Bank..... *Failed.*  
 Bank of Fort Erie..... *Fraud.*  
 Commercial Bank, Fort Erie..... *Fraud.*  
 Mechanic's Bank, St. Johns..... *Worthless.*

---

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Review of the Toronto Markets.

June 22, 1858.

—We have no new feature to observe in commercial circles. Business in all departments continues dull, and money unexpectantly scarce. For the absolute necessities of life there is of course the usually consumptive demand, but of the superfluities there are but few transactions. The dry goods trade especially is suffering from the depression; and our principle houses present a very different appearance from what they did this time last year. There are evident marks of improvement however, and we look forward to a better fall trade than is generally anticipated. The stocks of Groceries in the city are now complete, and although not large, are well assorted.

The report respecting the growing crops continue of a varied nature, but a fortnight of forcing weather would dissipate all fears of a poor crop.

WHEAT.—The deliveries of wheat average from one to four thousand bushels per day, the average sample of which is above the ordinary quality. Prices have a wide range extending from 4s 5s, the current rates for good samples varying from 4s 4d a 4s 10d, the average price for the day may be named at 4s 6d; in only one or two instances 5s was paid.

FLOUR.—There continues to be an active enquiry for flour for shipment and for consumption, although we are hardly justified in advancing our quotations; yet the firmness of holders, and the anxiety of buyers to secure good lots impart buoyancy to the market, and give prices an upward tendency. We quote Superfine, \$3.60 a \$3.75; Fancy, \$1.80 a \$3.95; Extra, \$1.10 a \$1.25 per barrel.

SPRING WHEAT comes in very slowly at 3s 3d a 3s 6d per bushel.

BARLEY.—Unchanged nominal at 1s 1d a 2s per bushel.

RYE in good request at 2s 6d a 2s 9d per bushel.

OATS.—Still more scarce, and prices are very firm at 1s 9d a 1s 10d per bushel.

PEAS.—Wanted at 2s 6d a 2s 9d per bushel.

POTATOES are quiet at 2s 9d a 3s for farmers loads, and 3s 3d a 3s 6d retail per bushel.

BUTTER.—Fresh was more than usually plentiful, and late in the day was somewhat of a drag on the market at 6d a 6½d; very fine rolls sold at 9d, but these were the exceptions. Tub butter was dull in consequence of the large supply of fresh.

EGGS are very plentiful, but still remain firm at 7d a 7½d per dozen, by wholesale they are only 6d.

POULTRY.—Fowls are coming in more freely. Spring chickens are 2s 2s 6d per pair, and fowls 2s 6d a 2s 9d per pair.

BEEF.—Inferior, \$5; Medium, \$5.50 a \$6; Extra, \$6.50 a \$7 per 100 lbs., on foot, sinking one-third

SHEEP \$4 a \$6 each.

LAMBS \$2 a \$2.50 each.

CALVES very plentiful at \$3 a \$6 each.

WOOL is a 1s 1d for fresh-washed. There is a good competition among buyers, but it is improbable that it will further materially improve. Sheepskins with wool \$1.25. Pelts 7½d a 1s 3d. Lamb skins 1s 3d. Beef hides \$5 per 100 lbs.

# TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(CORRECTED BY F. P. STOW.)

Toronto, June 24th, 1858.

DESCRIPTION.	SHARES.	PAID UP.	DIVIDEND LAST SIX MONTHS.	RATE.
Bank of Upper Canada.....	£ 12		4 per cent.	9 per ct. discount.
Bank of Montreal.....	10 0		4 per cent.	114 per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank.....	50 0		4 per cent.	Closed.
Bank of British North America.....	25 0	All.	3 per cent. & bonus	None.
City Bank.....	50 0		3 1/2 per cent.	5 do dis.
City Bank, Montreal.....	10 0		3 1/2 per cent.	107 per cent.
Toronto Gas Company.....	23 0		3 1/2 per cent.	3 do dis.
Hamilton Gas Company.....	12 10		5 per cent.	Par
Western Assurance Company.....	10 0	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	Nominal.
do.....	12 10	15 per cent.	None.	
do.....	20 0	45 per cent.	None.	
Provincial.....	25 0	20 per cent.	None.	
Great Western R. R.....	20 10	All.	4 1/2 per cent.	None offering
Government Debentures.....			{ 6 per cent. inter't	Par.
Municipal Loan do.....			{ per annum.	8 per ct. dis.
County & Town do.....			{ Do.	1 to 3 per cent. dis. per an.



# MONTREAL STOCK MARKET—PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE, MONTREAL, JUNE 19th, 1858

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend Last Six Months.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal.....	200 00	whole.	4 per cent.	114½ ex div.	114½ ex div.
Bank of Montreal, New Stock.....	200 00	60	4 per cent.	111½	None
Bank of British North America.....	£10 stcs.	whole.	3 per cent.	None	None
Commercial Bank of Canada.....	100 00	whole.	4 per cent.	Books closed	None
City Bank.....	50 00	whole.	15½	108	108
City Bank, New Stock.....	50 00	per cent.	2½ per cent.	None	92
Bank of Upper Canada.....	50 00	whole.	3 per cent.	106½	101½
People's Bank.....	50 00	do	4 per cent.	None	None
Molson's Bank.....	50 00	40	4 per cent.	106	None
Montreal Mining Company's Consols.....	29 00	\$14 85	None.	\$1 10	\$1 00
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company.....	8 00	4 10	.....	None.	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company.....	5 00	0 55	.....	None.	None.
Canada Mining Company.....	5 00	0 59	.....	None.	None.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company.....	4 00	0 25	.....	20 10	\$0 20
Chaplain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company.....	200 00	whole.	None.	12½	17
Grand Trunk Railroad Company.....	100 00	whole.	6 per cent. per annum.	45	None.
Grand Western of Canada.....	100 00	whole.	6½ per cent. per annum.	Par	None.
Montreal Telegraph Company.....	100 00	whole.	5 per cent. 6 mos.	117	115
Montreal City Gas Company.....	40 00	whole.	5 per cent. 6 mos.	80	50
Government Debentures, 20 years.....	40 00	whole.	3 per cent. per annum.	101	101½
Com. M. J. F. Debentures.....	.....	.....	7 per cent. per annum.	91	91
Chaplain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds.....	.....	.....	7 per cent. per annum.	70	75
Montreal Exchange.....	.....	.....	7 per cent. per annum.	85	62
Montreal Harbour Bonds.....	400 00	whole.	9 per cent. per annum.	104	None.

## STOCKS.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**—Sales during the week at 114½ at which rate it continues in good demand.

**BANK OF MONTREAL, NEW STOCK**—Very little offering.

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**—No sales for several months past.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA**—Books closed. Enquired for at 10½, ex div.

**CITY BANK**—Latest Sales 107½. Holders asking 108.

**BANK OF UPPER CANADA**—Nominal.

**PEOPLE'S BANK**—Large amounts of Stock offering at 104½.

**MOLSON'S BANK**—Has been sold at 107, at which rate this Stock is in good demand.

**MONTREAL MINING COMPANY CONSOLS**—Enquired for at \$1. A few hundred shares have been sold at \$1.05.

**CHAPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD**—Nominal as quoted.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD**—No enquiry for this Stock.

**GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA**—None in market.

**MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STOCK**—Heavy at 115.

**MONTREAL CITY GAS COMPANY**—Sales to a considerable extent at 88. Stock still required for, but not procurable in large amounts under 90.

**GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES**—Small sales at 101½.

**CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBENTURES**—Have declined to 91.

**IN OTHER STOCKS**—Nothing to report.

EXCHANGE.—In good demand.

## Review of the Montreal Markets.

MONTREAL, 19th June, 1858.

We are indebted to the *Montreal Herald* for the following Review of the Markets :—

During this week there have been quite a number of Auction Sales, too many in fact for the present requirements of the Trade, and the result has only had the effect of depressing the market, without placing any great quantity of goods.

The Cargo of TEAS offered on Tuesday last by Mr. Leeming, drew a pretty large audience. The bidding was by no means spirited. Good Twankays seem not to be over plenty in market, and all on the catalogue were sold at fair prices.

The Imperial and Gunpowder were of a better class, but, prices not being satisfactory, were withdrawn.

The Hysons also, were nearly all withdrawn.

The Souchong brought fair prices, and so did the Congou, although several lines were passed over.

The Young Hyson, which, as usual, formed the bulk of the cargo, did not sell so well, and over three-fourths had to be withdrawn.

But, all things considered, the sale went off as well as the times would warrant any one to expect.

SUGARS—This market continues without change.

OILS—We have little alteration to note in prices.

Pale Seal is more plentiful at public sale—a few barrels were bought as low as 60 cents, while by private sale 70 cents is still the asking price.

MOLASSES still maintain our last quotations. Tierces have been sold at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 27 cents, and Barrels at 28 cents per gallon.

SALT—From Store 75 cents has been paid for Liverpool, and \$1 for Stoved.

The Customs Departmental Order,—to which we have alluded more than once,—has been legalized by the Governor in Council, under date 11th June, and is made to embrace all goods in bond, or on which cash discounts have been allowed.

Now, we still maintain that, the value of goods is fixed at the time of entering for duty or warehouse, either by appraisement or faith in the exhibits of the importers; and unless there is reason to suspect some foul play, that value is never afterwards disturbed, unless indeed by a new Tariff of Duties.

The question then is—what is the market value? The net price or the second price, with discount, and so equalizing both.

If this order, without being properly defined, continue to be insisted on, it will ere long “Work out its own Cure.”

Our river is unusually high for this season of the year.

The weather this week has been very favourable, the heat is setting in gradually and the crops promise well.

Business continues flat, however, with little prospects of speedy improvement.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

MONTREAL, June 19, 1858.

**FLOUR**—There has been a better demand during the past week, and about 12,000 brls. have changed hands at \$3.90 to \$4.15 for Superfine, \$4.15 to \$4.25 for Fancy, and from \$4.50 to \$4.55 for Extra. The market closes steady to-day at \$4.05 to \$4.15 for Superfine.

**WHEAT**—Wanted but none offering; a few small sales of Upper Canada Club during the week at 90 cents.

**CORN**—Small sales at 60 cents, at which it is in demand.

**BARLEY**—Dull. No sales for some days—procurable at 52½ cents per miniot.

**OATS**—No sales to report.

**RYE**—Moderate transactions at 60 cents per 56 lbs.

**PEAS**—Small sales at 85 and 87½ cents, at which they are steady.

**PROVISIONS**—Pork in good demand at our advanced rates.

**ASHES**—Pot in good demand at our quotations. Pearl dull.

**FREIGHTS**—Have declined, and Flour would be taken to Liverpool at 2s 9d to 3s per barrel, and Wheat at 6s. Engagements by steamer at 6s 6d.

MONTREAL, June 19, 1858.

ASHES—Pot.....	@	7 25	
Pearl.....	@	7 30	(a) 7 35
FLOUR—Canada Fine.....	ƒ bl. 196lbs.	3 50	(a) 3 60
Superfine No. 2.....		3 75	(a) 3 90
Superfine No. 1, United States.....		4 00	(a) 4 15
Superfine No. 1, Canadian.....		4 00	(a) 4 15
Fancy.....		4 15	(a) 4 25
Extra Superfine.....		4 50	(a) 4 55
Double Extra.....		4 60	(a) 4 85
Rye Flour.....		2 80	(a) 2 90
INDIAN MEAL.....	ƒ 196lbs.	3 30	(a) 3 35
OATMEAL.....	ƒ 200lbs.	4 25	(a) 0 00
WHEAT—U. C. and U. S. White.....	ƒ 60lbs.		None.
U. C. Spring.....		0 90	(a) 0 92½
Red Winter.....			None.
Milwaukie Club.....		0 87½	(a) 0 90
Chicago Spring.....		0 85	(a) 0 90
BARLEY.....	ƒ minot.	0 50	(a) 0 55
OATS.....	ƒ minot.	0 37½	(a) 0 60
PEAS—White.....	ƒ minot.	0 85	(a) 0 87½
INDIAN CORN.....	ƒ 56 lbs.	0 60	(a) 0 65
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess.....	ƒ bl.	0 00	(a) 17 00
Prime Mess.....		0 00	(a) 0 00
Prime.....		0 00	(a) 0 00
Cargo.....		0 00	(a) 0 00
PORK—Mess.....	ƒ bl.	17 50	(a) 18 00
Prime Mess.....		14 50	(a) 15 00
Prime.....		13 50	(a) 14 00
Prime, in bond, foreign inspected.....			None.
Cargo.....			None.
BUTTER—Inspected No. 1.....	ƒ lb.		None.
Inspected No. 2.....			None.
Uninspected.....		0 12½	(a) 0 15

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	Up to June 12, 1858.	Up to June 20, 1857.	Up to June 21, 1856.	Up to June 23, 1855.
Ashes.....	bls... 10029	10089	8063	7336
Flour.....	295291	250226	166676	132015
Wheat.....	bus... 923480	395034	164864	189207
Indian Corn.....	27985	63720	217078	269764
Pork.....	bls... 9701	8925	22888	19075
Barley.....	bus... 11783	642	5569	9468
Peas.....	44507	2019	28576	11285
Butter.....	kgs... 3963	2012	2719	1101
Lard.....	2370	1223	6860	4102
Beef.....	bls... 449	.....	271	169
Oatmeal.....	603	189	4163	387
Oats.....	bus... 99678	1313	18810	22726
Copper Ore.....	tons... ..	225	.....	248

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE BY SEA.

	Up to June 12, 1858.	Up to June 21, 1857.	Up to June 21, 1856.	Up to June 23, 1855.
Ashes.....	8083	9041	5540	5231
Flour.....	111211	97541	65765	10945
Wheat.....	bus... 438215	150460	105844	.....
Indian Corn.....	"... 11028	1110	42306	19534
Pork.....	bbls... 107	174	309	60
Barley.....	bus... 300	2	51	.....
Peas.....	"... 111905	97233	107408	600
Butter.....	kegs... 890	1140	1841	.....
Lard.....	"... 152	19	99	.....
Beef.....	bbls... 6	2	174	362
Oatmeal.....	"... 776	105	2652	5
Oats.....	bus... 32139	.....	672	.....
Copper Ore.....	tons... ..	250	.....	248

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, .....	7½ bl...Stg.	0 0	(@) 0 0
To Liverpool, " .....	7½ bl...Stg.	2 7½	(@) 3 0
To Clyde, " .....	7½ bl...Stg.	3 0	(@) 0 0
To London, Pot Ashes .....	7½ ton...Stg.	0 0	(@) 0 0
To Liverpool, " .....	7½ ton...Stg.	27 6	(@) 30 0
To Clyde, " .....	7½ ton...Stg.	25 0	(@) 30 0
To London, Grain.....	7½ qr...Stg.	0 0	(@) 0 0
To Liverpool, " .....	7½ qr...Stg.	6 0	(@) 6 6
To Clyde, .....	7½ qr...Stg.	6 0	(@) 0 0

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days on London.....	9½ @ 10	per cent. premium.
Private, 60 days on London.....	8½ @ 9	" "
Bank, on demand, New York.....	½	" "
Private, on demand, New York.....		nominal.

## FORSYTH &amp; BELL'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &amp;c.

QUEBEC, June 19th, 1858.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
White pine in the raft, for Inferior and Ordinary, according to average, &c., measuring off.....	0	4½	@	0	5½
for superior do. do. ....	0	7½	@	0	8½
in shipping order according to average and quality....	0	5½	@	0	9
RED PINE, in the raft, measured off, do. do. ....	0	8	@	0	9½
in Shipping order, 40 feet.....	0	0	@	0	10
OAK, Ordinary, by the Dram.....	0	18	@	0	20
Lake St. Clair, measured off, by the Dram.....	0	20	@	0	21
ELM, by the Raft, according to average and quality.....	0	10	@	1	5
in Shipping order, 35 to 40 feet.....	1	2	@	1	5
TAMARAC, Square according to size, in the raft.....	0	6	@	0	8
Flatted, do. ....	0	4	@	0	6
STAVES, for Specification, Merchantable.....	£47	20	0		
do. All Pine.....	50	0	0	@	0
W. O. Puncheon Merchantable.....	14	0	0		
DEALS, Bright, by Specification £13 10 0 (@ £15 for 1sts, and ¾ for 2nds.					
Floated.....	13	0	0	@	14 do. do. do.
Spruce.....	9	for 1st,	£7 for 2nds,	and £4 for 3rds.	

N. B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the Raft, subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls—if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added

## REMARKS.

The market for the last fourteen days has been very much depressed, and sales have been by no means extensive, but within the last few days, it has transpired, that some of the largest producers have made arrangements, which will prevent them pressing their timber at a loss, and holders in consequence evince more firmness. Prices in England however, continue low, and the tonnage falls short of what it was this time last season.

WHITE PINE.—A very large portion of what wintered over has been shipped, and the Coves generally are pretty empty. Very few good rafts have arrived, the greater part of what has come in being ordinary and inferior timber, which his found buyers at from 4½d. to 5½d. Some rafts of last year have been placed at from 6d. to 8d., according to size and quality. Two or three very good rafts have arrived within the last day or two which has not pressed on the market.

RED PINE—Is not much asked for.

OAK—Without being very ready of sale maintains its price better than most articles, especially for large averages.

ELM—Is exceedingly unsaleable, the high prices of the last two years having materially interfered with its consumption in England, added to the depressed state of the ship building interests.

TAMARAC—Is altogether nominal in value and quite neglected.

STAVES—Still sell at £40 by the mile or two, all Pipe, £47 10s is asked by the crib for Standard, and £14 for Puncheon, but they are dull and heavy.

FLOATED DEALS—Are scarce and would command our quotations. Bright are most asked for, and Spruce are the scarcest article in the market.

FREIGHTS—Are, if any thing, more active than when we last issued our Circular, the rates that have been given are 25s, for Liverpool, for London 28s 6d, and £4 for Deals; 25s was offered for Dublin, and 26s 6d has been paid for Newcastle.

FORSYTH, BELL & Co.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLER'S OFFICE.

QUEBEC, JUNE 19, 1858.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Staves, Masts, Bowsprits, and Spruce, Measured and Culled to date.

	1856	1857	1858
White Pine.....	1,848,670	2,030,247	2,319,631
Red Pine.....	89,050	83,248	9,818
Oak.....	113,305	10,415	98,124
Elm.....	243,829	234,282	99,298
Ash.....	27,720	89,157	66,924
Basswood.....	1,980	6,006	4,281
Butternut.....	1,781	997	706
Tamarac.....	219,295	326,241	99,230
Birch and Maple.....	58,725	146,927	79,769
Masts and Bowsprits.....	12 pcs.	pcs.	119 pcs
Spars.....	25 pcs.	127 pcs.	2 pcs
Std Staves.....	52.0.1.25	95 6.3.28	47.1.1.13
W. I Staves.....	3.7.2.15	71 4 2 8	239.3.3.19
Barrel Staves.....	.....	.....	.....

W. M. QUINN,  
Supervisor.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage, at this port, in the years 1857 and 1858 to the 19th June, inclusive is as follows :

1857.....	505	Vessels,	257,531	Tons.
1858.....	373	"	198,563	"
Less this year.....	132	"	58,968	"

FORSYTH, BELL & Co.

Return of the Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec to the 19th June, 1857 and 1858:—

WHENCE.	1857.	1858.	DECREASE*
England .....	6978	2687	4301
Ireland .....	1025	385	640
Scotland .....	1380	626	754
Germany .....	3109	513	2596
Norway .....	3739	1567	2172
Lower Ports.....	0	0	0
	<u>16231</u>	<u>5786</u>	<u>10463</u>

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

Government Emigration Office, June 19th, 1858.

---

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Statistics of the United Kingdom.

The following statistical abstract, compiled from a paper just presented to parliament, refers to the year 1857. The net revenue was £66,055, and the expenditure £66,019,958. The total interest and cost of managing the debt, funded and not funded, was £28,683,384; the civil list and civil charges of all kinds amount to £2,839,325, and the army and navy cost £25,497,249. Taxes to the amount of £10,753,582 were remitted, of which £9,125,000 was due to the reduction of the income tax, and £1,054,637 to the reduction of the tea duties. The gross amount of the capital of the national debt was £805,282,699, of which £779,855,399 is funded, and £25,627,390 unfunded. In 1813 the debt was only £790,576,392, and in 1853 it was as low as £771,335,801. The total value of the imports was £186,646,335: 3,437,957 quarters of wheat, and 5,107,225 quarters of other grain, were imported, against 4,072,833 quarters of wheat in 1856, 2667,702 in 1855, 3,431,227 in 1854, 4,915,430 in 1853, 3,669,268 in 1852, 3,812,008 in 1851, 3,738,995 in 1850, 3,833,878 in 1849, 2,580,959 in 1848, 2,656,455 in 1847, and 1,532,519 quarters in 1846, the last being the year when Sir Robert Peel finally repealed the corn laws. Prussia is the largest exporter of wheat to England, and next Russia and the United States. 969,318,896 lbs of war cotton were imported, (655,758,048 lbs from America and 120,794,898 lbs of sheep lamb and alpaca wool. The value of the exports of the British and Irish produce

and manufacturers was £122,155,237, and that of the principal and other articles of oreign and colonial goods exported, £33,253,765. £15,061,500 of Gold bullion and specie were exported, (10,863, to France alone) and £18,503,498 of silver bullion and specie. 13,695,106 tons of British, and 9,484,685 tons of foreign shipping entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom, making together 23,178,792 tons; and 29,710,379 tons of shipping entered and cleared with cargoes only. 1,050 sailing ships of 197,554 tons, and employing 151,434 men, were employed in the home and foreign trades of the kingdom, besides 899 steamers of 381,363 tons, employing 23,953 men, making a grand total of 19,328 vessels of 4,211,482 tons, employing 175,387 men. There were retained for home consumption, and charged with excise duty accordingly, 46,267,467 lbs of hops 40,298,513 bushels of malt, 175,690,257 lbs of paper, and 24,150,436 gallons of spirits. The average price of wheat in the year was 56s 4d per quarter; barley, 42s 1d; and oats, 25s. In 1856 wheat ruled at 96s 2d, in 1855 at 74s 8d, and in 1854 at 72s 5d. In 1851 it was as low as 38s 6d, and in 1852 at 40s 9d. There were sold in the market towns in England and Wales, 5,243,940 quarters of barley, and 537,365 quarters of oats. £5,239,810 were coined at the mint. The receipts of the trustees of saving banks were £3,581,415, and the payments £3,375,095; the capital was £35,108,599. In England (population, 19,304,000) there were 622,844 births, 420,019 deaths, 60,500 marriages. In Scotland (population, 3,064,556) there were 103,632 births, 61,527 deaths, and 51,313 marriages. At the end of the year there were 608,168 paupers in receipt of parish relief in England and Wales, a larger number than has occurred since 1850 and 1849. The Scotch paupers mustered 69,217 in number, and the Irish 50,582. Pauperism in Ireland has diminished most extraordinarily, as there were 620,747 at the commencement of 1849, when the number has gradually declined,—212,875 persons emigrated—21,001 to the North American colonies, 126,905 to the United States, and 61,248 to Australia and New Zealand.

---

### New Coins.

We learn that the Government have received notice of the shipment from the Royal mint of £60,000 sterling of new Coin, viz :

£20,000	stg.,	in	20	cent	pieces.
15,000	"	in	10	"	"
15,000	"	in	5	"	"
10,000	"	in	bronze	cents.	

One half of the coins will be available in each section of the Province.

The copper coin issued by the Banks will of course continue in circulation, as the Banks will redeem them at par.

The most important coin, viz : the 25 cent piece appears to have been omitted. How is this ?



## The late Hon. John Stewart.

A brief announcement of the demise of this venerable gentleman (for the last 64 years a resident of Quebec,) recently appeared, under the obituary head, in this journal. A more extended notice, however, seems due to one who, during his long and useful life, filled many important offices in the government of the country, (under several consecutive Governors,) as well as in the commercial institutions of the city. Under the administration of Sir G. Prevost, he was appointed Deputy Paymaster General of the Incorporated Militia, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until the forces were disbanded. Upon the accession of Lord Dalhousie to the government of the Province, he was called to a seat in the Legislative and Executive Councils, and was appointed sole Commissioner of the Jesuit Estates, having been for many years previously a member of the Board of Management. For a long period he was President of the Executive Council, a position which he held during the rebellion of 1836, when the peculiar state of the country imposed upon him duties of the most onerous and responsible nature. As a member of the commercial community, his life was no less active and useful. He was President of the Board of Trade, President of the Bank of Montreal, and Master of the Trinity House. In every station of life, public or private, his conduct was marked by the strictest honour and integrity, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who became acquainted with his character. As a sincere and devoted member of the Church of England, and a generous contributor to all its religious and charitable institutions, he was well known to the congregation of the Cathedral, where he continued to attend divine service until his increasing infirmities rendered it no longer possible. During the last few years of his life, he attended St. Michael's Chapel, which was contiguous to his late residence. This exemplary and humble-minded Christian gentleman was followed to the grave on Wednesday last, the 9th instant, by his three sons-in-law—the Rev. H. J. Grassett, B.D., Rector of Toronto; the Rev. J. G. Geddes, M.A., Rector of Hamilton; and Henry Le Mesurier, Esq., Jr., and a large number of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Quebec, who seemed desirous of testifying their profound respect for venerable age and departed worth. The Burial Service was read in the Cathedral, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the remains were consigned to the grave by his Lordship's son and Chaplain, the Rev. Armine Mountain, M.A., Minister of St. Michael's Chapel.

“ The chamber where the good man met his fate  
Is privileged beyond the common walks of life,—  
Quite in the verge of heaven.”

—*Morning Chronicle*, June 12.

## OH, CARRY ME BACK!

Oh ! carry me back to my childhood's hours,  
 When I from care was free,  
 When the swift-winged days as they fled along  
 Were golden days to me.

Oh ! carry me back—for the fairest flowers  
 Have lost their fragrance now ;  
 And I pine for the cool refreshing breeze,  
 That fann'd my childish brow.

Oh ! carry me back to the green old woods,  
 Where once I loved to roam,  
 For I've sought in vain for a tranquil spot  
 Like these old woods at home.

Oh ! carry me back to the household hearth,  
 And 'mid the household band,  
 Let me gaze once more on a mother's face,  
 And clasp her loving hand.

Oh ! carry me back, for my heart grows faint  
 With this world's weary strife ;  
 I sigh for one ray of those hopes so bright,  
 Which gladdened my early life.

Oh ! carry me back ere my eyes wax dim,  
 Or aching heart grows cold,  
 Oh ! carry me back to my childhood's hours,  
 Those precious hours of old.

—*Rural New Yorker.*

---

 THE FARMER'S BEST FRIENDS.

Destroy not the birds—  
 They are our best friends ;  
 For the little they spoil  
 They make ample amends.

Some fruit they will eat,  
But grudge it them not ;  
For the good that they do  
Should not be forgot.

They keep down the insects,  
Whose rapid increase  
Would injure our harvests,  
Till harvest would cease.

With their songs they amuse  
Our wearisome hours ;  
And their presence enlivens  
The shadiest bowers.

Then forgive their slight faults—  
They make ample amends ;  
And do not forget—  
They're the farmer's best friends !

Caradoc, March 22, 1858.

A II

